The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 164.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The city of Boston offers assistance to the Chicago sufferers.

—Mrs. Chancellor Walworth was found dead in her bed at Saratoga on Wednesday morning.

—The Government loses between $30,000 and $40,000 by the destruction of the postoffice in Chicago.

—The shore end of the new Atlantic cable was successfully laid at Rye Beach on Wednesday morning.

—London advices state that Mr. Moran declines the appointment of Third Assistant Secretary of State.

—A lumber train fell through a trestle over Peach Tree Creek on the Air Line Railroad four miles from Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday, killing one colored man and dangerously wounding six others, all that were on the train.

—The eighth annual convention of institutions of deaf and dumb of America opened at Belleville, Ontario, Can., yesterday. One hundred and fifty delegates were present from many places in Canada and almost every State in the American Union.

—At Jeffersonville, Indiana, on Tuesday evening, three laborers, named Mike Gooden, Ed. Corben and Joseph Boyer, became involved in a quarrel, which was renewed on Wednesday morning, resulting in a pitched battle, Corben beating Boyer with an ale bottle, crushing his skull terribly, producing probably a fatal wound.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 16, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day,

For New England, the northern portion of the Middle States and the lower lake region, increasing cloudiness, with rain, southwest or northwest winds, a slight fall of temperature, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the southern portion of the Middle States, partly cloudy and continued warm weather, with south or west winds and stationary or rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, clear or fair weather, except on the gulf coast, with southeast to southwest winds, no decided change of temperature and continued high barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, increasing cloudiness, local rains, variable winds, lower temperature and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region and the Northwest, clear or fair weather, north or east winds, shifting to southerly in the northwest, no decided rise of temperature and rising barometer.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, July 15, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was fair, thermometer 77; Cincinnati, cloudy, thermometer 82; Indianapolis, heavy rain, thermometer 74; Keokuk, fair, thermometer 72; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 76; Louisville, Ky., fair, thermometer 85; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 80; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 83; Pittsburgh, Pa., fair, thermometer 79; Shreveport, La. clear, thermometer 72; St. Louis, heavy rain, thermometer 75; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 63; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 69; Yanktor, clear, thermometer 66; Fort Gibson, cloudy, thermometer 75; La Crosse, clear, thermometer 65.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

UTAH.

The Courts.

SALT LAKE, July 15.—The Governor of Utah has issued a proclamation under the Poland bill fixing the time and place for holding District and Supreme Courts in this Territory.

A Mandamus.

The Third District Court has issued a mandamus to the City Recorder in behalf of taxpayers, asking for the examination of and permission to take copies of the city records. The case is to be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Ann Eliza Young

will arrive this evening. A reception will be given her at the Walker House.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Another Ranche Attacked.

GALVESTON, July 15.—A *News* special from Jacksboro of the 14th, says: An expressman, just in from Lost Valley, states that about thirty Indians attacked J. C. Loring's ranche, fifteen miles distant, at noon to-day. After a severe fight with fifteen whites, the Indians fled, taking several horses. John Heath, a white man, was killed. Captain Baldwin, commanding at Fort Richardson, dispatched fifty cavalrymen, under Lieutenants Lebo and Ward, in pursuit of the Indians.

STATE BREVITIES.

OIL CITY ladies are again crusading.

THE Bedford springs are now in full blast.

TOM COLLINS is creating considerable havoc in Altoona.

THE massacre of unmuzzled dogs has commenced in Erie.

LUZERNE county's criminals and insane cost $50,819.38 last year.

READING'S leading iron manufacturing establishments are closed.

COL. CURTIS has appointed Levi S. McLean postmaster at Tidioute.

SCRANTON'S working population was reduced 10,000 within a few months.

MILK from four Crawford county cows in one week made 225 pounds of butter.

PHŒBE JONES, a native of Doylestown, Pa., died in Philadelphia, aged 104 years.

THE two Easton national banks have individual deposits amounting to $929,721 33.

THE State Teachers Association meets at Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Aug. 11.

A LIGHTNING stroke killed Mr. Samuel Howard and a little child at Chester the other day.

COUNSEL for Udderzook want him pardoned or his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

THE State Camp of the Patriotic Order, Sons of America, meet in Lancaster on the 11th of August.

AN entire family was poisoned at Reading a few days ago by eating new potatoes, which are supposed to have been impregnated with Paris green sprinkled on the stalks to destroy the potato bug.

YOUNG Sweitzer, who shot and killed a man named Phillippi, in Somerset county, has been arrested on the charge of murder, and is now in jail awaiting a judicial investigation of the alleged crime.

MISSES HINNIE AND ANNIE daughters of W. L. Scott, of Erie, left New York on the 11th inst., in company with Admiral Scott and wife, on a trip to Europe and around the world, returning by way of China, Japan, and California.

WHILE excavating for a cellar, a few days ago, a resident of Lewistown, Union county, named John Bridge, unearthed an Indian skeleton, a string of white beads and a copper medal, bearing a likeness of George III., and the date of 1781.

A NUMBER of our exchanges have published a paragraph purporting to be a copy of "an act exempting property from levy and sale on executions and distress for rent, etc." No such law was passed last winter. As the publication may lead to difficulty we make this statement, for the benefit of whom it may concern. — *Harrisburg Patriot.*

POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGE.

A Transaction of Barter and Sale.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* publishes the particulars of a recent polygamous marriage celebrated at all such marriages are, at the Endowment House. The marriage was the result of a regular transaction of barter and sale between one of the contracting parties and the father of the other. It seems that two Mormon fathers, both aged 56, are near neighbors in a certain portion of the city. One, having cast his lecherous eyes upon the pretty, 15 year-old daughter of the other, sought permission to transfer her to his already populous harem. The girl has grown up with an abhorrence of the practice of polygamy, having seen in her own mother's case, the torture which it inflicts upon all womankind. But her willingness or unwillingness to be sealed to a man already enjoying a plurality of wives being a question of no importance whatever, her father and would-be owner, proceeded with the settlement of the terms upon which she was to be passed from the control of the one to the other. It was finally agreed, after considerable dicker,—the father holding off awhile on the promise that one of the Twelve Apostles hankered after his innocent child,—that the girl should be sold to the hoary adulterer for a pair of work mules. The bargain was consummated a few days ago, by the sacrifice at the altar of a maiden's hope and happiness for this life. Simultaneous with the publication of this infamous affair, comes the news by telegraph of the landing in New York of 700 new converts to Mormonism, including men, women, and helpless children.

Oil Strikes at Petrolia.

A telegram to the Oil City *Derrick* from Petrolia, July 14, says:—"H. L. Taylor & Co.'s well on the William Ellenbarger farm, near Haysville, struck the sand this afternoon. It is doing one hundred and seventy-five barrels. Jennings No. 41, Dougherty farm, struck the sand yesterday afternoon and has done six hundred barrels by actual measurement the first twenty-four hours. This well is located near old No. 19, the once famous twenty-six hundred barreller. The Reno Real Estate Company's well on the Rodgers farm, struck to-day, is doing two hundred barrels. Buchanan well, on the Blaney farm, reported dry some days ago, is now doing one hundred and fifty barrels, having been drilled further in the sand. Nesbitt & Co.'s No. 8, Patten farm, is doing one hundred barrels, and No. 9 is a dry hole."

FIRST EDITION.

CHICAGO.

The Day After the Fire.

The Situation Reviewed by the Press and People.

The Danger of Wooden Rookeries Fully Realized.

Fifteen Blocks Cleared of Tinder Boxes.

The City Saved by a Fire Proof Wall.

Thrilling Description of the Battle with Flames.

Total Loss Estimated at $24,025,000.

Another Conflagration Yesterday.

Reviewing the Situation.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Our citizens are reviewing the situation this morning, and congratulate themselves that they have escaped the destruction of the most important business portion again, which appeared at one time imminent.

Origin of the Fire.

This time the fire originated in a low frame building, used for storing rags, and adjoined an oil factory that stood between Fourth avenue and Clarke street, on Taylor street. The great fire of 1871 originated in a stable. In both cases the fire commenced in the center of a neighborhood occupied by wooden buildings. There was also a stiff southwest breeze, so that by the time the flames had consumed the small dwellings, stables, carpenter shops, and buildings filled with oil, paper and rags, and reached State street, where there were substantial business houses, they were like the heat of a furnace, and all consuming in their power. The conditions for great conflagrations were not wanting. Fortunately, after burning up nearly twenty blocks, and destroying the First Baptist church, two other church buildings, the Postoffice, Michigan avenue and St. James Hotels, the mansions and other elegant blocks erected after the fire of '71, and a number of fine residences, the flames were stayed right at the very doors of the heaviest business blocks and three or four of the best hotels.

The Cause of Great Fires.

The *Tribune* says, editorially:

"Every cool-headed observer of the fire must have felt that we have paid a light penalty for allowing our magnificent business centre to be surrounded with wooden rookeries, and we have come off cheap. The great gilded martyr around which the faggots have been so profusely piled has not yet been burned to death. Perhaps this small calamity will show us how to save it; perhaps not. There are now some sixty acres of burned territory between the faggots and the victim. This gap may be the means of saving what is left; if so, thank God the predestined fate of every wooden building in a large city is to be burned sometime. We have now offered up sixty acres of our combustibles as a sacrifice to the genius of free institutions, meaning thereby the freedom of every man to keep a tinder box and an oil factory where it suits him best. We could say this is the last of such mad folly! It is not. Chicago still has thousands upon thousands of wooden shanties to feed future fires, and go down they will, all in good time."

The *Times* and *Inter-Ocean* also speak in strong terms of the folly of allowing the erection of wooden buildings within the city limits.

Limits of the Fire.

The following are the exact limits of the fire, as viewed this morning: The fire burned a small portion of Clark street, near Twelfth, where it originated; thence took Third and Fourth avenues between Peck court and Twelfth street, and burned them as far as Harrison street. State street was burned from Harmo court to Van Buren; Wabash avenue, from No 452, near the corner of Peck court, to No. 267, near Van Buren. Michigan avenue has been burned from Harrison street to Van Buren street, a short distance. The business buildings burnt out on the east side of State street number twenty-nine, on the west side ninety-six; on the east side of Wabash avenue twenty-six, on the west side thirty-four; on Michigan avenue twelve; on the east side of Clark street fourteen; on the north side of Van Buren street six, on the south side six; on the north side of Polk street eight, on the south side four; on the north side of Harrison street twelve, on the south side sixteen; on the south side of Twelfth street thirteen, on the north side twenty-two.

Scenes and Incidents.

The following general description of the progress of the fire, and the efforts of the fire department to get it under control is furnished by the *Times*:

"Early east of the shanty where the fire originated was the large brick oil factory of Fitch Bros., the interior of which, with the large tanks of oil, was all ablaze before the arrival of the second engine. The heat emitted by the burning of its inflammable contents was intense, and when the walls fell, but a few minutes before the first stream began to play upon it, the whole neighborhood for a radius of thirty rods around seemed to burst forth in

One Simultaneous Blaze.

Just north of the ragshop was a story and a half barn filled with hay, which flamed up in an instant, and the fly wisps of burning hay lit on the roofs nearly a block away. With such rapidity did the fire spread after it was first discovered that two horses in this barn were burned to death before they could be rescued. The eight or ten engines in the first district were speedily on the ground, and most of them took their stations on Clark street, where Marshal Benner attempted to check the spread of the flames. Engine No. 21 and one other were stationed on Fourth avenue, and a

Vigorous Fight with the Advancing Foe

was commenced. At this point in ten minutes after the first alarm, the pine shanties, stretching eastward toward Fourth avenue, were all aflame for nearly half a square.

At 4:40 o'clock, eleven minutes after the first alarm, Assistant Marshal Sweeney turned on the second alarm, and the engines from the greater part of the South division and from several of the West Side engine houses were soon at the scene of peril. The heat arising from half an acre of pine shanties was terrible, and the breeze stiffened as the heat increased, bearing

Destruction to the Dry Roofs

that lay in the path of the destroyer for rods ahead. A large part of the augmented fire force was concentrated on Fourth avenue, half way between Taylor and Twelfth streets, where they worked with terrible energy to stay the progress of the advancing enemy. In twenty minutes after the first alarm the roofs of the buildings on Fourth avenue were all afire for a width of a dozen buildings north of No. 285 At 4:50 o'clock, eleven minutes after the second alarm, the

General Alarm

was turned on by Assistant Marshal Petrie. This last warning brought to the spot the entire fire force of the city. At the time the alarm was struck seven of the West Side engines were at a small fire on the corner of Ashland avenue and Twenty-second street, and they were thus retarded half an hour. In less than half an hour the engines that were posted on Fourth avenue, directly in the path of the fire, were compelled to beat a retreat. All succeeded in

Beating a Retreat

except engine company No. 21, the colored company of the forces, who delayed a minute too long, and the flames burst upon them before they had attached their horses to the engine. They were compelled to abandon it, and the handsome steamer was warped and twisted into a mass of half melted iron and steel in the fiery furnace that girdled it. The fire had swept diagonally across the block to the corner of Taylor street and Fourth avenue, and was rapidly eating its way through the remainder of the block fronting Clark and Taylor streets. The Marshal stationed a number of engines on Clark street, and every effort was made to stay the northern progress of the flames along that thoroughfare, but the shanties, from which poured

A Swarm of Fallen Women,

laden down with wardrobes and furniture, were ripe for destruction, and no sooner had the torrents of water extinguished the fire on one building than the roofs of tinder-boxes still further to the north would burst into flames. But the most of the Marshal's attention was directed to the fronts of the fire, and every energy was exerted to stay its eastern march. At the corner of Taylor street and Fourth avenue a large amount of hose was concentrated, and every effort was made to keep the fire on the west side of the avenue, but the driving wind was laden with the burning brands, which lit on the roofs beyond and kindled them in an instant. The Olivet Baptist church was the first building to go on the east side of the avenue. In a little over an hour after the first alarm the fire had swept over the space between Clark street and Third avenue, and had reached Polk street on the north.

The Southern Boundary

of the burnt district extended east in almost a straight line, running nearly parallel with Twelfth street and about three hundred feet north of it. The aim of the Marshal was still to fight the fire from the front and to contest as ably as possible its onward march toward the better built portion of the city. The front line of fire was nobly battled with by the fire boys, who were doing their best and bravest, when the gale, to which was due most of the mischief, carried destruction over their heads and enclosed them on either side with a wall of fire. They

Pulled up Stakes

and went to the front again, where the unequal battle was renewed, but their efforts were in vain. Their efforts were powerless to lave the acres of dry pine roofs to the windward, and so the fire swept on as it pleased, hardly turned from its course an inch by the efforts of the department until it reached State street, which the flames now attacked. Having reached State street, the fire was in its glory. Two story frames was the rule and a substantial structure the exception. The flames leaped gaily from building to building, now and then skipping a structure or two to facilitate progress, but never neglecting to bring up the rear and make clean work of it. The firemen fought valiantly among the shanties. The most that could be done was to prevent it spreading southward, and this was accomplished. A steamer was stationed at Harmon court, which forms nearly the southern limit on State street, and the boys connected therewith did valiant service. They

Fought the Fire Into its Very Teeth,

and to enable them to close, they reared a barricade out of a theatrical sign board, which was held in front of the pipemen, and thus the fire was approached so closely that the sign board took fire. The wind increasing in fury, it broke through the alley dividing State street from Wabash avenue.

Now, for the first time, about 6 o'clock, the fire began to feed upon the aristocracy. It began

Putting on Airs,

so to speak. It struck up high to bring down fancy cupolas and observatories. Thousands of dollars were consumed every minute. The danger of utter destruction became more imminent every moment.

Calls for Help.

More help was wanted, and accordingly telegrams were sped over the wires to Milwaukee, Racine, Joliet, and other places. They read: "A great fire is raging. Chicago is threatened with destruction. Send us your fire department." In the course of the night came responses in the shape of stalwart men with apparatus, and they did valiant service in fighting the flames to a smaller and smaller limit. Having reached Wabash avenue, with a wind blowing from the southwest, Michigan avenue seemed to be in danger of destruction. In fact the thought of saving any portion of it from Eldridge court to a point at least as far north as Harrison street was abandoned, and yet, contrary to all expectations, every house in that limit stands intact. Every house on Wabash avenue parallel to this was destroyed. But the narrow alley between the two avenues stood a barrier as if it had been a high towering mountain. Every house on Michigan avenue was vacated. The street was lined with trucks, backed up against the residences, but about 9 o'clock most of the people moved back again.

The Ordeal was Safely Passed,

and our handsome lake front was preserved. Having reached its eastern limits, the flames fed their way rapidly northward, three blocks abreast. There was little use trying to fight it in the face. Every moment the wind rose more fiercely and in the vicinity of the conflagration a regular gale was blowing.

Flanking the Enemy.

The heat was intense; the firemen could not stand within a hundred feet of it in the direction it was speeding. Hence it had to be fought in the flank. Their being little hope of saving Michigan avenue, though it was saved, the policy seemed to be to fight it there, in the hope of saving on its sides. This policy was adopted, though efforts were not abated to save Michigan avenue.

At six o'clock all danger was passed that it would make its way further south in that direction. The force employed was soon despatched to some more threatening points, though it was not safe to leave the whole line exposed. At 8 o'clock the fire was checked on Clark street, and then there was no danger that it would pass westward. After that two engines covered the entire field from Polk street south on Clark around by Twelfth street to Wabash avenue, where the engagement was

Growing Hotter and Hotter

every moment. When the southern and western ends of the fire had been made secure, the northern and eastern lines of attack were reinforced, and the enemy confined into narrower quarters on Harrison street. The wind forced the men to give up Fourth avenue and Third avenue. At Van Buren street, the monster was driven out of State, the St. James being the only building to succumb. When the fire reached that point the interest became intense. It was moving along both sides of State, between Harrison and Van Buren. On the west side stood a massive row of four or five story marble fronts, and on the east side the St. James. Beyond the St. James northward was an open space several hundred feet square. There was a good hope that if a stand was made at this hotel the flames would be prevented from crossing this open space. On the west side there was no such barrier. It was certain that the whole row would go, and then crossing Van Buren street, making its way to the Palmer House. Opposite the St. James stood a row of four story marble fronts. These were directly south of the building south by a single lot twenty-five feet wide, a mere bagatelle. Nobody anticipated that that little open space would check the flame, but it did, fortunately.

A Splendid Fire Proof Wall

had been reared to the south. Madly the flames leaped for it and were driven over the building, setting fire to the St. James. But this wall stood the test grandly, and though there was fire to the south and fire to the east, and not a pint of water thrown upon it, the building stands north side of Van Buren street six, on the south side six; on the north side of Polk street eight, on the south side four; on the north side of Harrison street twelve, on the south side sixteen; on the south side of Twelfth street thirteen, on the north side twenty-two.

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Blowing Up Buildings.

At this point an effort was made to blow up some of the buildings under the directions of Mark Sheridan, Colonel Lippincott and Capt. A. McCloud. A keg of powder was placed in No. 28 Polk street, a two story frame building. The destruction of the building was complete. Powder was next placed in the frame building on the southwest corner of Polk street and Third avenue. By this time, however, the flames were so close that before the place could be cleaned out they had crossed the street and broken out north of Polk. Several attempts were afterward made to blow up buildings on State street between Polk and Van Buren, notably at the St. James Hotel, but nothing effectual was accomplished. It was impossible to obtain powder in sufficient quantities to accomplish the work.

Estimate of Losses.

The *Times* makes the following estimate of losses, which will be found to be pretty near correct: The area burned over covers fifteen square building lots and half blocks here and there, and lumping the whole, the burned area is about half a mile long and a little less in width, and embraced the tumble-down shanty and potatial avenue residences: Clark street, $30,000; Fourth avenue, $175,000; Third avenue, $250,000; State street, $1,300,000; Wabash avenue, $1,700,000; Michigan avenue, $150,000; Taylor street, $50,000; Polk street, $40,000; Harrison street, $50,000; Congress street, $75,000; Van Buren street, $50,000; Court between Wabash avenue and State street, $150,000; total, $4,025,000.

The Insurance.

The total insurance on the property destroyed is $2,727 290; estimated salvage, $482,320; net loss, $2 244 970.

The following losses were sustained by Pittsburgh companies: Allemania, $30,000; Armenia, $1,500; and Ben Franklin (Allegheny City), $8,500.

Another Fire

broke out this afternoon about 4:30 in the northwestern part of the city, in the vicinity of the junction of Milwaukee and Chicago avenues. Fifteen or twenty buildings, comprising stores, saloons, and lumber and coal sheds were burned in a short time, the flames being fanned by a brisk northwest breeze and fed by very inflamable material. The fire department were promptly on the ground, and by the most vigorous efforts succeeded in checking the progress of the fire before it did further damage than that stated. Considerable excitement prevailed for a time, and a repetition of the scenes of last night was expected.

The fire originated in Dugan's smoke house in the rear of his packing establishment. Nearly an entire block was burned, but the buildings were mostly of an inferior sort. The fire burned for over an hour and a half. One planing mill was destroyed, with some valuable machinery and patterns. The loss is estimated $60,000. During the progress of this fire

Two Attempts at Incendiarism

in the same neighborhood were discovered and frustrated. In one case kerosene oil was used.

Another Alarm

was sounded from the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street at about six o'clock, but the fire there was soon subdued.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

France Discouraging Emigration to America.

Tumultuous Scenes in the Assembly.

The Finance Minister's Plans Defeated.

A New Constitutional Bill Proposed.

Another Ministerial Crisis Threatened in Spain.

FRANCE.

Discouraging Emigration.

PARIS, June 15.—An official note is published to-day warning agriculturists and others against emigrating without making inquiry of the administration in reference thereto. It is stated in the note that this course is taken because a number of emigrants have made application to the Government for assistance to enable them to return to France, particularly from Philadelphia, where the promises held out by emigration agents have not been realized.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, July 15.—The debate on M. Magne's tax proposals was continued in the Assembly today. The Minister, referring to the vote on the salt tax, accused the Republican deputies of subordinating the financial interests of the country to political considerations.

This was followed by a scene of tumult and disorder, which compelled President Buffet to temporarily suspend the sitting. Subsequently the Minister's proposals to increase a certain tax were rejected by a vote of 335 to 256. This result involves the defeat of M. Magne's entire financial plan.

M. Ventavow, reporter of the Committee of Thirty, read a report on various constitutional propositions referred to the committee. It stated that the committee recognizes the irrevocability of President MacMahon's powers, but declares the septennate merely a truce to parties for seven years. The committee decides to set aside M. Perire's bill and substitute their own, which consists of six clauses. The first maintains the title of President of the Republic. The second establishes ministerial responsibility. The third confers legislative power upon two chambers, the appointment of mem bers of the upper House, or Senate, to form the subject of a future bill. The fourth provides that the President alone is authorized to dissolve the lower House, or Chamber of Deputies. The fifth provides that the Congress of both chambers shall provide for the continuance of the Government in case Marshal MacMahon dies or resigns, or reaches the end of his term of office. The sixth says no modification of constitutional laws is to be allowed unless first proposed by the President.

The Assembly appointed Monday next for debate on the report. All parliamentary parties are disappointed. The Left considers that the committee's bill aims at a dictatorship without putting an end to party agitation. The Legitimists and Imperialists are also against it, and its rejection is considered certain.

LONDON, June 16.—The *Standard* says later accounts from Kisssengen represent that Bismarck's condition is not so favorable as was at first reported. He has feverish symptoms, and slept little on Tuesday night. Bismarck has had another interview with Kullman. The latter now asserts that he planned the shooting himself, that he was instigated to the deed by nobody, and has no accomplices. He declares that he is a good Catholic.

GERMANY.

The Attempt on Bismarck's Life.

LONDON, July 15.—A special from Berlin says Kullman, who attempted Bismarck's life, is considered a mere tool. He confesses he was acting in concert with others. Hanthaler, the priest arrested for connection with the plot, belongs to the village of Walchsee, in the Austrian Tyrol. He checked Bismarck's horses by stepping in front at a critical moment. Immediately on hearing of the affair the King of Bavaria sent congratulations to Prince Bismarck on his fortunate escape. The Berlin press declare the attempted assassination proves the necessity of repressing ultramontane teachings.

KISSINGEN, July 15.—It has been ascertained that Kullman was in Berlin for a fortnight at Whitsuntide for the purpose of assassinating Bismarck.

KISSINGEN, July 15.—Prince Bismarck suffers some from the wound inflicted on his wrist.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Cable of 1866 Repaired.

LONDON, July 15.—The Atlantic cable laid in 1866 was successfully repaired yesterday afternoon, and is now in perfect order.

Public Worship Regulation.

LONDON, July 15.—In the House of Commons to day the public worship regulations bill passed its second reading without division.

Break in a Canal.

LONDON, July 15.—A serious break occurred in a canal near Glasgow to-day. The waters overflowed the neighborhood, causing damage to property to the amount of $500,000.

SPAIN.

The Siege of Bilbao.

SANTANDER, July 15.—The commandant of Bilbao has asked for reinforcements, which were sent hence to-day. The blockade of Bilbao by land is complete and stringently maintained by the Carlists.

MADRID, June 15.—Gen. Morionese reports that Bilbao's is no immediate danger.

A Ministerial Crisis.

A crisis in the Ministry is reported impending. Gen. Zabolla and Camache, Minister of Finance, will probably retire. The former is said to be ill.

ANOTHER CALAMITY.

A Wisconsin Town Ravaged by Fire.

600 Buildings Burned and 3,000 People Rendered Homeless.

OSHKOSH, WIS., July 15.—A very disastrous conflagration occurred in this city to-day. A large portion of the town is in ashes and thousands of people rendered homeless.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—The boundaries of the burnt districts in Oshkosh extend from the Beckwith House to its rear on Division street, north on Division to Covin, thence northeast far beyond the city limits, and thence almost to Lake Winnebago. Six hundred buildings are burned and 3,000 people homeless. The loss is about $1,000,000, and the insurance $160,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1874.

Mr. Jewett and the Erie Railway.

Mr. Jewett, the new President of the Erie Railroad Company, says the statement that his acceptance of the Presidency of the Company depended upon a favorable report being made by the English accountants was without foundation. He entertained little doubt that the report in question would reveal many errors and abuses, but he publicly prepared himself for the worst, and clung to the hope that by energy and organization the fortunes of the road could be retrieved. He had not taken charge of the road for the purpose of losing his reputation as a railroad man, and he hoped his administration of the affairs of the Erie road would be successful and satisfactory to the stockholders. Whether the attempt would be renewed to alter the gauge of the road he was not at present in a position to speak positively, but before any important movement of that kind was entered upon he was determined to acquaint himself thoroughly with the condition of the road and the state of its finances.

Hopelessly Insane.

In the Court of General Sessions, in Brooklyn to-day, Lizzie R. King, alias Kate Stoddard, who is supposed murdered Charles Goodrich, was pronounced hopelessly insane. She will be sent to an asylum to-morrow.

Lawlessness in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Marks Levy, a peddler, crossed over to Crittenden county, Ark., last week, to peddle, and was seized by a party of negroes, who stopped him, after capturing his pack, and carrying him into a dense woods, tied him to a tree and left him there to die. He remained there twenty-four hours, during which time he was bitten by a snake. He succeeded in getting lose, but wandered in the forest for two days, living upon berries, before he reached a settlement. He arrived here to-day in a terrible condition from the snake bite and exposure.

BEECHER-TILTON.

The Brooklyn Scandal—The Investigation to Proceed—No Compromise Permitted—Tilton Interviewed.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says members of the Beecher investigating committee to-day stated positively and without reservation or qualification that Beecher's demand for an investigation was made in the fullest good faith, that he expected and desired the most thorough possible examination into the scandal, and they furthermore stated that even if Beecher were not acting in good faith and was desirous of such a compromise with Tilton as would close Tilton's mouth, it would be impossible for him to affect it. The investigation has gone beyond Beecher's power to control it, and whatever there may be at the bottom of the scandal, and no matter whom or how much it injures, the facts so far as lies in the power of the committee shall be brought to light.

Another member of the committee stated that Beecher did not authorize Moulton to say that he concurred in the statement read by the latter before the committee, and that the following words in the statement as published were not in the original read before the committee, but interpolated by Moulton before publication: "Which I have read to Mr. Tilton and to Mr. Beecher, which both deem honorable, and in the fairness and propriety of which so far as I am concerned they both concur."

No Compromise With Tilton.

Tilton's friends say it is idle to talk to him of compromise. Nothing can stop the case except the total surrender of the committee. Tilton has already taken eminent legal advice as to the best method of carrying his case where in his judgment it belongs, in the courts. Mr. Tilton regards the committee and its report as a mere incident in the future development of the case, that the interests involved are so great that they can properly only be settled in conformity with the rules that govern courts, where testimony is taken under oath. Tilton will meet the committee next Monday.

Tilton in a Tight Place.

The *Argus* says: Mr. Tilton is in a tight place, and he realizes it. Mr. Beecher would not permit any one to broach the subject of a compromise at this stage of affairs, and the committee have secured the idea. They have already heard enough to convince them that Tilton has a weak case, and that he is at present trying to avoid an issue.

Mrs. Tilton

remains at the residence of Edward J. Overington. Mr. Overington's residence has been visited by numberless newspaper men, but the lady has quietly declined to talk with any representative of the press. Mr. Overington reports that Mrs. Tilton informed Mr. Tilton on Saturday morning last that to consequence of the course he had taken, "henceforth their paths were apart."

Tilton Interviewed.

The *Union* has the following: Mr. Tilton, in an interview to-day, said: "The first intimation I had of the existence of the Beecher investigating committee was an announcement made in the last Thursday night by Mrs. Tilton, who informed me, on her coming in after having been, as I supposed, spending a social evening with some friend, that by Mr. Beecher's advice, communicated to her through his lawyer, she had just been before such a committee, and had answered some questions put to her in advance by that lawyer for the purpose of clearing Mr. Beecher of the charges and imputations made against him by public papers in connection with the scandal. I had been informed, she told me, that her testimony, if given as required, would put an end to the trouble, and she was willing to say anything for the cause of peace and religion."

In answer to a question whether the case was to be compromised, Tilton said: I know nothing of future events. I only know my present duty, which is to make the sworn statement which I have promised to the committee of the exact facts in the case. I have tried for four years, using my best wit, which has proved small, in endeavoring to cloak and conceal the facts which are now to be divulged. The responsibility of divulging them belongs not to me, for I would rather keep them buried. This responsibility belongs to Mr. Beecher, who has commissioned six men of his own church to examine into the facts, which, when they are made known, will put an end to Mr. Beecher's ministry, show him to have been guilty of a degree of criminality which the world little suspects, and to have attempted to shield himself by putting forth another man's breast as armor which was to receive the blows and to compromise. I know nothing. I shall accept none. It is a day of battle and death.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., July 15.—This is the second day of the second meeting at Monmouth Park. The first race, for the trial purse of $300, all ages, distance one mile, was won by Galway. Time 1:46.

The second race, Ocean Hotel stakes for colts and fillies, foals of 1871, distance one mile and three quarters; won by Pennington. Time 3:10.

Third race, for a purse of $5 000, all ages, mile heats. The first heat was won by Survivor; time 1:47½. The second heat and race was won by Survivor by a short head; time 1:44.

Fourth race, hurdle, for a purse of $500, all ages, over 8 hurdles, distance two miles. Limestone won by about sixty yards. Time 3:56½.

TOLEDO, O., July 15.—In the first race, for three minute horses, were nine entries. The first heat was won by Frank Rosewood; time, 2:46¾. The second and third heats were won by Memorino Walker; time, 2:48¾ and 2:53¾.

In the 2:35 race there were four entries. The first and second heats were taken by Tom Britton in 2:45¾ and 2:41¾.

Aquatic.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 15.—Owing to the roughness of the water the freshman and single scull champion races to-day were postponed from half past 4 o'clock to 7 o'clock this evening. At the time fixed the places assigned to spectators were all filled, and there were in the village hundreds anxious to secure a conveyance to the lake. Every conceivable vehicle was brought into requisition, and at all prices, from fifty cents a seat to fifteen and twenty dollars for a hack, which sum the horses and all at auction would scarcely bring. The accomodations offered spectators were very poor. Ladies, richly dressed, were obliged to drag their dresses over an extempore bridge, which at every step brought the water up over their shoes.

The programme was that the single scull race would take place first. Between 5 and 6 o'clock the usual signal gun, fired at the starting point down the lake, were heard, and at length it was announced that the contestants had started. Soon they were seen, and then it was found the freshman championship six oared race was on. Shortly afterward it was seen that Yale was ahead, Brown next, and Princeton in the rear. These positions were maintained for nearly two miles, when Brown made a spurt. Yale made a tremendous effort, and in about a dozen pulls took a head three or four lengths. The last of the three miles was then reached, and Princeton holding a position on the west side of the lake a few lengths in the rear of Brown, shot ahead with great speed. In half dozen strokes Princeton overhauled Yale, and in a few minutes lapped on her. Yale now having shaken off Brown, saw in dismay Princeton coming up on the home stretch like a race horse, and tried to equal the pace of the new contestant, but her strokes were not so powerful as they

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THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 87¼

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26⅞f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

GRAIN from the West is beginning to be delivered at the Grain Elevator in this city.

W. BOARDMAN REED has purchased the Philadelphia *Sunday Press*, and promises to continue it as a fair and impartial paper.

TILTON has just published a novel which is said to be as fully imaginative and as entirely improbable as his recent publications in his paper.

THEY must have very heavy rains or very narrow valleys in Massachusetts; how else can the destructiveness of their floods be accounted for?

THE good people who inhabit what is called South Baltimore are favored with a little something extra in their drinking, in the shape of young eels or snakes in their hydrant water.

KATE STODDART, the supposed murderer of Charles Goodrich, and Mary Ann Dwyer, who murdered her three children, have both been proven to be insane. So end those two Brooklyn tragedies.

MR. PARKHURST, a New York astronomer, in a note to the *Tribune*, affirms it to be his opinion that the present comet has a period of one thousand years! Those who inhabit this globe in the year 2874 may therefore look out for its advent in the northern sky. As there is no evidence extant of a comet having been visible in the year 874, the probability is that our present visitant is a new experiment in the cometic line.

HARPER'S WEEKLY talks learnedly of the Alien and Sedition Law. In this it follows, not history, but common chatter. There were two laws upon those subjects; one to prevent the impudent interference of French agents in our domestic politics, and the other to liberalize the then existing law of libel, and permit the truth of the matter charged in the alleged libel to be given in evidence upon behalf of the defendant. The principle has been since embodied in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, although some who helped to make that instrument affect to believe in the existence here of the old common law upon the subject.

JACOB W. TURNEY, Esq., of Greensburg, has received the nomination of the Democratic party as its candidate for Congress in the 21st district, comprising the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene. Mr. Turney is a member of the Greensburg bar, was born in that ancient borough about fifty years since, represented his county in the State Senate some years ago, and was, more lately, defeated by Harry White for the same position. As there is a very reliable democratic majority of about 3,000 (more or less) in the 21st district, Jake has a pretty sure thing of going to Washington in December, 1875.

THERE HAVE been 1,344 fatal cases of diphtheria in the city of New York within a year; while in London, a city of threefold its population, the mortality from that disease for the same period scarcely exceeded 300. The fact speaks ill for the skill of the average New York physician, or for the habits of the generality of the New Yorkers. The disease is a dangerous one but by no means necessarily fatal. The print from which we derive our information is in error in charging Washington's last illness to diptheria; he died of another disease ordinarily fatal to childhood only—croup, and his death was laid less to the disease than to the excessive blood letting which prevailed to such an extent three quarters of a century ago.

TILTON speaks an infinite deal of nothing done in the way of dark insinuations. If the man had a grievance worth talking about, why not blurt it out honestly and not subject his family to the nasty guesses of filthy minded people. It is amusing to witness how the prurient curiosity of some people suddenly takes the form and features of a righteous anxiety for the fair fame of Mr. Beecher; and men who have not been generally regarded as being ordinarily vexed in that direction are sorely anxious in behalf of the Church. These kind friends are overflowing with suggestions as to what Mr. Beecher ought to do in the premises; they gravely doubt whether Plymouth Congregation should take cognizance of the matter, and worse than all should keep the evidence private. Do these people forget that each Congregational society is purely independent of all other organization?

THERE is something suggestive in the proceedings of a meeting in the Thirteenth ward on Tuesday evening. One Edward Flynn, who appears to be a sort of unknown quantity, becomes the contractor for desks for the public school house of the ward. Mr. J. A. Hunter, the President of the School Board, becomes the unknown Flynn's bail or security for the performance of his contract, and it was publicly asserted by Mr. McCutcheon, a Director and the Secretary of the Board, "that Mr. Hunter manufactured the desks and chairs." It further appeared from the proper books, that two bonds were paid by the School Board to the unknown Flynn, but the report significantly adds, "The bonds were receipted for by J. A. Hunter." This thing of public officers giving a contract to themselves, or to men of straw for their own use, is simply disgraceful, and if it has been done by any one or more of the School Directors of the Thirteenth ward, the guilty party or parties have become liable to something harder than resolutions of a public meeting. If the parties named by Mr. McCutcheon are innocent, they should justify themselves; if guilty they should receive exemplary punishment.

THE *Post* endeavors to stigmatize this paper as a "Ring organ." In a moment of righteous indignation we felt tempted to retaliate by calling the *Post* an organ of the Democratic party, but our innate love of truth withheld us from uttering so foul an aspersion upon a party venerable for its age, and respectable on account of many reputable citizens who believe in its teachings, and array themselves beneath its banners. With all its numerous faults and amid all the many mistakes which have crippled it, the Democratic party in Allegheny county never committed the blunder of late years of holding itself responsible for the sayings of the *Post*, and over one-half—nay, possibly a much larger fraction—of the party here, regard it as an incubus upon its growth and a mere lever for the exclusive use of a select few, who prefer to run it as a sort of close corporation with the privilege of appointing its successors. As the Springfield *Union's* idea of the law of libel is evidently derived from its faith in the infallibility of the *Post*, we leave the leader and the led to wallow in the ditch of ignorance into which the blind always fall when they follow an equally blind leader. These pretenders to infallibility are all tarred with pretty much the same sort of stick.

THOSE who are in any manner familiar with the subject of the troubles with Indians on our Western frontiers will doubtless remember that in nearly every instance where there has been anything approaching a general demonstration on the part of the savages, the cause of it was traced ultimately to some act of treachery or unlawful proceeding on the part of the whites, and the presence of the Comanches, Kiowas and Cheyennes upon the war path at this time is attributable to this same kind of provocation. It is shown in General Pope's orders that certain white traders had established trading posts among certain of the tribes in violation of the law, and not only had they invaded the territory of the Indians, but they had sold them liquor, cheated them and afforded support and shelter to "buffalo hunters and ruffians" who persistently prey upon the savages. General Pope holds these whites completely responsible for the uprising of the savages, and for the consequent murder of the innocent white settlers upon the frontier, and we have no doubt that his estimate is precisely correct. The Indians, of course, must be put down by force. When they are in a hostile position it is too late to attempt any other course than that which aims at their suppression by the army. But there appears to be reason for believing that if a portion of the energy that is manifested in subduing the Indians after hostilities begin should be displayed in punishing their white assailants before the savages are goaded into frenzy, at least some of these terrible and costly demonstrations, the victims of which are unoffending people, might be avoided.

GREAT FIRES.

One is tempted, in view of the second great calamity which has been visited upon Chicago, to write a lamentation over the misfortunes of that devoted city; but what can be said which has not been said already upon the subject? Of course, every right-minded man feels sorrowful over other men's calamities, and would set things right if he knew how and was in possession of the wherewith to carry out his benevolent intentions. But if people will build card board houses, as we all do in this country, we must look to see our dwellings prostrated by tornadoes or consumed in flames. New York, Pittsburgh, Portland, Chicago and Boston have each one suffered from the same source, and now Allegheny comes in for her turn and Chicago for her second burning. We build our houses apparently to feed great fires with the necessary fuel, and so flimsey are even our boasted fire-proof structures, that if a conflagration attains only fairly average dimensions, they crumble before its heat almost as readily as your nine inch walls. We seem never to get rid of the idea that our buildings are mere temporary erections—to be used for a decade, and then torn away to make room for what are jocularly styled modern structures; as if a building ten or fifteen years old had become antiquated and useless. A vast deal of capital is thus wasted every year by careless and temporary erections; and between such foolish doings in our cities and towns and unnecessary fences in the country, enough is wasted every year to constitute the odds between a wealthy and poverty-stricken people. Fire will burn wood, and if we feed it with a sufficient quantity, which we are always very careful to do in the way of beams, joists, floors, rafters, roofs, and more lately, as modern innovations appeared in, Mansard roofs, it will acquire strength enough to crumble nine or even thirteen inch brick walls—and thirteen inches is generally the extreme thickness which the average American can afford time to make his heaviest party walls—thicker ones would occupy too much space upon the surface of this cribbed, cabined and confined country of ours, so narrow is it and so expansive is the enterprise and the hurry of its people.

We remember reading somewhere a most ludicrous description of the fire department of an Italian city, on service; it comprised two or three men each carrying a bucket of water, and another man having in his hand what the writer called a Squirt. It looked very ridiculous in the eyes of the American spectator, but it put out the fire which, thanks to brick walls and brick floors, had very spare diet upon which to feed. Here we build flimsy houses and we rely upon an expensive "Fire Department" to protect us; or at the worst, upon insurance companies to remunerate us; forgetting that although the owner may draw his insurance money, the house which represents value to the amount of thousands of dollars, is utterly blotted out as one of the items of wealth in the community. We are a wofully wasteful people, and in nothing are we more extravagant than in our style of building.

BISMARCK AND THE JESUITS.

The recently attempted assassination of Bismarck is the second effort to destroy his life. The first one was made by one of those pestilent creatures who hate all Government, and who revel in the idea of the perfect happiness which is to exude from utter anarchy; the recent one comes from a totally opposite extreme, a believer in the right of a class of men who claim to rule over the conscience by virtue of an assumption of Divine right. Germany needs unity in order to possess power; she must be powerful in order to have peace with the rest of Europe; and peace is essential to her prosperity. To accomplish these ends Bismarck knows that no *Imperium in Imperio* can be suffered to exist; that her Government must be a civil Government guided by the Emperor, not an ecclesiastical one receiving its inspiration from the Vatican. This states the question clearly and distinctly.

We apprehend a great struggle is preparing in Europe between the two great lines of thought and opinion into which the professedly Christian world has been divided ever since the days of Martin Luther. What shape it will assume remains a problem which we do not pretend to solve; but present indications point to a fierce struggle of arms in which the celebrated thirty years war will pale into insignificance, as our own Revolutionary war did before the Armageddon of 1861-5.

Jesuitism has been growing into power, notwithstanding its former expulsion from even the Roman Catholic countries in Europe; it is a masterly system of ecclesiastical organization, and pervades all countries and all grades of society, finds its way into all professions and avocations, and is charged upon good authority with having even, upon occasion, occupied the pulpits of Protestant churches. We regard this all pervading secret organization, the offspring of the mind of the celebrated Loyola, as being bent upon Bismarck's death, and with writing the history of all the public men in Continental Europe who do not submit to its orders. Cavour, in his lifetime, was a grand mark for its flings; and Victor Emmanuel to this day is, as much as possible, balked by its machinations in his efforts to provide a measurably wise Government for his people. In Europe, Jesuitism is Absolutism; in America it affects to be purely Democratic. It is, in the worst sense of the phrase, all things to all men if by any means it can accomplish its purposes.

One grand argument it uses here is, that Bismarck is the instrument of the Emperor of Germany in building up an immense structure of absolutism. Would Jesuitism convert Germany into a republic, or even into a limited monarchy? Did it ever preach liberty in Europe? Did it create order out of confusion in those miserably bastard republics in which, until lately, it ruled supreme in Mexico and South America? On the contrary, has it not always been the friend of absolutism, wherever absolutism was willing to use and be used by it?

England, the only country in Europe which has the semblance of freedom as we understand that term in the United States, is always a mark for the Jesuit, simply because England is a land of civil and religious liberty. In the grand struggle which made England what she is and what she has been since 1688, the Jesuit practice which had previously been brought to bear successfully on William the Silent and on Henry IV., and so recently on Bismarck without success, was repeatedly tried with a repeated failure, on William III. Bismarck will most likely fall beneath the "masked batteries" of his enemies; but God can raise up grand substitutes for Bismarck, and he will doubtless do so; unless indeed he has decreed to give Germany over to pure anarchy, or remit her to the Dark Ages to recommence the labor and toil of her deliverance through new activities.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Republicans of the Second Virginia District have unanimously renominated J. H. Platt, Jr., for Congress.

THE Hon. Rufus S. Frost is thought likely to be the Republican candidate for Congress in Mr. Crocker's district in Massachusetts.

THE Republicans of Berks county completed their nominations of delegates to the State Convention on Saturday. The full delegation now stands as follows: Senatorial, Henry S. Eckert; Representative, Henry C. Hain, John B. Holloway, Dr. John S. Tryon, Jacob R. Sterrett, Augustus O. Snyder, Capt George W. Grant. The delegates are uninstructed.

A CERTAIN Spiritualist medium named Searle has been in a trance in which he revealed the fact that President Grant will certainly be a candidate for a third term. Now that Mr. Searle is mingling politics with his spiritualism it would be eminently satisfactory if he would go into another trance and endeavor to induce the spirits to reveal to him what are the principles of the Democratic party.

THE Missouri Democrats will hold their State Convention at Jefferson City August 26. In view of the probable union of the Republicans and the Farmers, their action will be looked for with unusual interest. If they follow out their proposed policy of adhering to the principles of 20 years ago, and nominate a ticket composed only of the most extreme Democrats, their opponents will enter the field with strong hopes of success.

IT IS not claimed that the Republican party has all the honesty, any more than all the talents of the nation; but it is undoubted that no other party was ever so ready to expose and punish the corruption developed in its own ranks. This has retained it the confidence of the country, and will keep it in power till some other party can show not only better principles but a sterner integrity of self-discipline—a phenomenon not yet visible on the political horizon.

THE Democrats of Philadelphia made their nominations for Congress and the Legislature, yesterday, as follows: First Congressional District, General William McCandless; Third District, Samuel J. Randall; no nominations in the other districts. In the Senatorial Districts, Ex-Senator David A. Nagle was nominated in the Second, Geo. M. Vickers in the Fourth, William J. Reed in the Fifth, Joseph R. E. Rodgers in the Sixth, Andrew Brophy, Jr., in the Eighth.

THE Hon. Samuel Josephs, after twelve or fourteen years of plundering, blackmailing and bribery in the Legislature, has at last been retired from duty as a Democratic candidate by the party in Philadelphia, and the State capital that has known him so long and so infamously will know him no more. This is one of the reforms of the new Constitution. There is no longer a market for Sam's vote, while lobby influence is at a discount and pretty near valueless. There was a good humored, matter-of-fact, business air, about Josephs' legislative roguery that disarmed resentment to a great extent. He always had the reputation of keeping well up the price of votes, and had a thorough contempt for the five dollar roosters, as destroying business. By great industry and the rare economy of living at the best hotels, drinking the rarest wines, and spending money with a liberal hand, Mr. Josephs has managed in the past decade, on a salary of a thousand a year, to save up a nice little fortune of a couple of hundred thousand dollars. He is solaced in his retirement by the fat sinecure of Bank Appraiser at Philadelphia, tendered him as a mark of dis-ingushed consideration, by State Treasurer Mackey, for services in leading the eminently useful Democratic segment of the ring.—*Pittsburgh* [illegible]

THE SUMMER RESORTS.

IT costs $5 to hop at Long Branch.

CARL SCHURZ is drying on Narragansett pier.

SENATOR JONES is taking memoranda at Cape May.

HENRY CLEWS, the New York banker, is at Long Branch.

As fleeting as water-place love is an expressive saying.

A SLAY BELLE—She who smiles to kill at the summer resorts.

THE eminent lawyer, Charles O'Conor, has a cottage at Lake George.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S cottage at Long Branch is on Seaview avenue.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS will go to the White Sulphur Springs.

LO! the poor Indian, with his untutored mind, has arrived at Long Branch.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT, with his son, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, is at Saratoga.

OH, for a week at Lake Mohawk! The Vassar College girls are waiters there.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S Cottage at Newport is at sale. He wants $75,000 for it.

FORTY of the Brooklyn clergy are regaling themselves at the various watering places.

EX GOVERNOR BOWIE, of Maryland, and family, will spend the summer at Cape May.

SLEEPING COACH PULLMAN and George W. Childs own adjoining cottages at Long Branch.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE is rusticating at Put-in-Bay. He needn't *wait* for a tide on that shore.

MR. GEORGE W. PETERSON, a prominent merchant of New Orleans, has rented a residence at Newport.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will pass the summer between the White Mountains and his farm at Peekskill.

ADMIRAL POLO, formerly Spanish Minister, rusticates at Newport, where he has spent the past three Summers.

MR. EDWARD GOULD, the well-known author, and Mrs. Gould are recuperating at Canaan, Columbus county, N. Y.

WHEN the Saratoga girl wishes to attend a masquerade she appears in the costume of a sensible woman. Nobody recognizes her.

SENATOR WILLIAM M. STEWART and family, of Nevada, have arrived at Saratoga, where they propose to spend the summer.

ONLY $3 a week for board at the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia. One needn't be very funday to stop there for awhile.—*World.*

LAKE MAHOPAC fair ones are in in ecstasies over the attentions paid them by the owner of the yacht Truant, whose vessel is always at their service.

THE handsomest turnouts at Newport are those of James Gordon Bennett, Dr. W. Cary and H. Bedlow. The only four-in-hand to be seen thus far is that of Dr. Cary.

ESTES PARK, COLORADO, is filling with beauty and fashion. The girls come away from there with a golden bloom upon their cheeks, a bit of captured sunshine that they cannot catch in the East.

A NEWPORT correspondent writes: C. J. Peterson, of *Peterson's Magazine*, and Mr. Lippincott, of *Lippincott's Magazine*, are here occupying cottages. These, with Julia Ward Howe and her husband, Dr. S. G. Howe, Colonel Higginson, Geo. H. Calvert and the Boston Radical Club, will make a delightful literary coterie, which will be probably joined by others known in literary circles.

THE first bad case of love sickness this year comes from Saratoga in this shape:
Oh that I were you blushing rose,
Which even now that hands have pressed,
That I might love in sweet repose,
Reclining on thy snowy breast!
Oh that I were a lily fair,
That, culled by fingers fairer still,
I might thy every movement share,
And on thy beauty gaze my fill!

Curious Request.

An old sea captain, named William Barth, died on Sunday afternoon last, at the residence of Mr Z S. King, Eleventh street northwest, Washington City, after an illness of a few hours, of a disease somewhat resembling Asiatic cholera but most probably a severe attack of cholera morbus. After having traveled nearly all over the world he came to that city from Missouri about a year ago, and a few days since made a will. He drew up a paper, which was never legally executed, giving an account of his debts and the amount due him, and states that so far as he knows he has no relative living. He requests that his body be delivered to the medical fraternity for dissection, and in case they decline to receive it he asks that it be enclosed in a perforated box, and properly loaded to make it sink, and that it then be taken on board a boat and carried out to water not less than six fathoms deep, and dropped overboard, and under no circumstances is his body to be buried in the ground.

VACATION NOTES.

Cleveland---Detroit--Windsor, Canada---The Lake Route and Steamers.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

Habit impels me to so far disregard the vacation maxim, "not to take shop with you," that I note a few surface observations and impressions, not going to the trouble to inquire closely or write elaborately. The trip from Pittsburgh to Cleveland may be so quickly taken by way of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne road, and the lake view is so agreeable and attractive, once there, that it is surprising that more do not go to the lakeside than do. Five hours and twenty minutes is the time required, and the route is through a country of sufficiently diversified scenery to be attractive and pleasant. From Wellsville to within fifteen miles of Cleveland, we found the surface of the country dry and parched, and the ride was dusty, but when rains have fallen, and the ride made free from dust, it is an agreeable and speedy passage from our smoke and dirt, to the clean streets and pure air of the lake side city, Cleveland. I imagine the latter city is growing very rapidly. The suburb at which we entered bore the appearance of having been laid out in lots by speculators, and small, wooden dwellings, evidently the property and homes of working men, were being constructed in great numbers. There were, also, large and elegant residences in considerable number, in process of erection along the leading avenues—the whole indicating healthy growth, the product of success among rich and poor alike. How one's prepossessed ideas of tours are dispelled by the reality! I had imagined Cleveland to be located along the sloping shores of the lake—whereas a bluff faces the lake shore, and on the table land back, the city is principally built. The chief streets are not equal to our Fifth avenue, but the renovating and improving hand is at work, and quite many large and pretentious buildings are in course of construction. An hour there, just sufficient time to go up to the hotel and get supper, and we embarked on a lake steamer for Detroit.

Nothing can be more delightful than an evening, in the calm and quiet of Summer, with a circle of friends, sitting on the forward deck of a steamer that smoothly moves, with steady speed and even motion, through the placid waters of Lake Erie. Several steamers, bound to Detroit, preceded us, and their lights shone in the distance ahead till we gradually overtook and passed them. The stars shone brightly, and the comet displayed its proportions, and seemed far brighter than we had noticed it before. There were few passengers, and no noise and confusion. The lake was perfectly smooth,—not even the suspicion of a ripple on its surface, and the motion of the steamer gave just enough breeze to make it a restful, refreshing enjoyment, to sit up into the advanced hours of the evening, every breath of the pure lake air seeming like an elixir of life. Judge J. W. Wilson, White, and Col. D. B. Morris were my travelling companions, and we can unitedly testify to the pleasant hours on the upper forward deck of the steamer N. W. Rice. The distance to Detroit from Cleveland is 120 miles, and the run is made between 9 P. M. and 5:30 the next morning. At daylight the steamer enters Detroit river, and the distance thence to Detroit is amid much beautiful scenery, and by several neat and populous towns. There is a very perceptible difference in appearance between the American towns on the left side of the river and the Canadian towns on the right shore—the former indicating most thrift and prosperity.

At Detroit the steamers for the Lake Superior region spend the day taking in cargoes. We had time, therefore, for a thorough exploration of this clean, spacious and beautiful city. Our party took quarters at the Russell House, opposite the Municipal Hall, and found it a very excellent hotel in all its appointments. It is a place of resort for Pittsburghers traveling toward the northern lakes. Near it is the monument to the Michigan soldiers who fell in the late war. It was dedicated two years since, and is an elaborate work of art, executed by Randolph Rogers, at a cost of $58,000. It is of granite, with bronze casts of Lincoln and the three great Generals of the war, with other life size bronze figures representing the various arms of the service. It is surmounted by a colossal allegorical statue of "Michigan."

The City Hall, which is immediately opposite, and which occupies a central square, is a structure which, in architectural appearance, size, completeness and cost, is worthy of inspection, as involving a contrast with our Municipal Hall. It is 200 feet long and 90 wide, and accommodates both city and county officials. The stone is from Cleveland, and I can see no reason why it should cost more delivered in Detroit than in Pittsburgh. The style is Italian, with Mansard roof, and central tower 180 feet high—from which we had a clear view of the entire city. The building is fire proof, with brick arches, and iron beams for floors. It is apparently as massive, and well constructed, in every respect equal, and in some particulars superior, to our City Hall, and was built at a cost of $500,000. It has spacious grounds, two fountains, iron fences, and when those and the entire furnishment is included, the cost is only $600,000.

The population of Detroit is about 120,000. It has wide, clean streets, the principal ones well shaded, several very handsome churches, and few pretentious residences. It is, we judge, economically governed, and is a loyal city, having within it Senator Chandler resides here, in the Cass mansion, famed in the early history of the city, but now modernized into a comfortable and moderately pretentious private residence. The Governor of the State lives here, but removes his family to Lansing, the capital, during the sessions of the Legislature. The works of the Pullman Palace Car Company are located in the upper portion of the city. They are quite extensive and complete.

On the Canadian side of the river, opposite Detroit, is Winsdor, a contemptible town, which seems to maintain a wretched existence by dealing in goods that are designed to be smuggled across the river. There are a few stores that are large and well appointed, immensely out of proportion with the remainder of the town. They are maintained by wealthy firms, and openly and readily sell goods to persons for smuggling purposes. Two ferries ply between Detroit and Winsdor, and ladies, gentlemen, natives and strangers, go across, buy, and take the risk of being detected on their return to the American side. The regulations are now very rigid, and the penalty severe. Yet persons who have no need of resorting to smuggling do it, under the inspiration of securing a given article cheaply. A gentleman visited Winsdor with his wife and cautioned her against making purchases. Yet while he was engaged she did obtain gloves, laces, &c., and carefully concealed them on her person. While returning on the ferry, her husband laughingly said to the detective on board, "my wife is a smuggler." He merely designed to annoy her; but her guilty look convinced the detective that she really had contraband articles; and on reaching the American shore she was searched and fined $50. The Detroit merchants strongly decry smuggling, but I fear the moral sense of the masses residing there is very much blunted as regards that subject.

We start this evening, at 10 P. M., for the Lake Superior region, on the Keweenaw. I find James Brown and wife, and W K Nimick, and his little son Aleck, will be fellow passengers with us.

DETROIT, July 9, 1874. VAN.

THOUGH the full budget is not yet ready to be given to the public, we are enabled to form a pretty close estimate of it from the appropriation bills which have come to light since the adjournment of Congress. The amounts appropriated by ten of these bills attain a total of $95,532,983 14, and those still to hear from will naturally make the total estimate considerably larger. This gross sum is divided as follows: Military Academy bill, $333,115; navy bill, $16,725,274; fortifications bill, $794,000; consular and diplomatic bill, $2,062,044; river and harbor bill, $4 699 500; pension bill, $29,500,000; Indian bill, $4,908,437; deficiency bill, $2,983,752; extraordinary expenses of the naval service, $4,000,000; army bill, $27,778,500. The foregoing shows that the defense of the country absorbs a large share of its revenue.

IT is announced that Tom Bowling will run at Saratoga. It was suspected on the first mention of his hurt that the story was a gambler's fiction to make the horse sell low in the pools. When he appears on the Saratoga course it will doubtless be found that he has sustained no injury whatever. False starts have driven some of the best horses from Monmouth Park; the originating of false rumors ought to result in expelling some of the worst turfmen from the Saratoga course.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873.....$778,231 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rohm, G. Vollansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

THE POPE.

His Opinion of the Press, Theatres and Romance

[From the New York Tablet.]

The 21st of June being the twenty-eighth anniversary of the coronation of Pius IX., was celebrated by Catholics throughout the world, but in a special manner in Rome. It is estimated that 150,000 persons thronged the Vatican basilica to chant a *Te Deum* in honor of the event. The representatives of all the governments accredited to the Holy See paid their congratulations to his Holiness, who on that day and the day following gave numerous audiences, among which was one from the delegates of the Catholic societies of Rome, assembled at the National Congress at Venice. Prince Lancellotti read an address to the Pope in the name of the Congress, to which the Holy Father delivered the energetic reply given below. His historical reminiscences on that day gave a strange interest, while his remarks on the dangers to which youth is exposed to-day from what he styles "the triple moral evil"—the romance, the theatre, and the press—coming, as they do, from such a source, are of universal value.

"I am much consoled to hear the narrative of all that has been accomplished in the City of Venice, and beseeching God that the measures adopted may bring forth fruits, I thank you, you who have come here not only to gather around and render me an account of your labors, but also to bring to your afflicted father the consolation of your presence, of your words, and of your alms. * * * The wicked press cries out against you, and as it is only the echo of a wicked multitude there is no reason for surprise if it fiercely assail and condemn you in declaring that these are the last efforts of a body which every day loses its vigor, like a tree from which one strips the leaves and little by little it dries up and perishes. These predictions of the contemptuous pity of the wicked ought to reanimate the courage of the good and compel them to prove to the world once again that the Church is attacked but not vanquished, despoiled of all, but never slave enough and mean enough to cringe for what is its own; that, in fine, the Church is by so much the greater the more she is persecuted. * * * When on the 17th of June, 1846, the gates of the Conclave opened out to give access to the vast number of persons come to see with their own eyes the new Pope, all was joy and gayety. Certain members of the diplomatic corps eagerly penetrated into the chapel of the Quirinal, and among them the most eager of all was the Minister of the King of Sardinia. The Pope, vested in his pontifical robes, went straightway to the altar to present himself immediately to the people on the grand Loggia. And the Minister of the King of Sardinia, with a filial anxiety, seized the hem of the pontifical robe, esteeming it an honor to be the first to perform this duty for the new Pope. In addition to this external act of cordial agreement between the Holy See and Piedmont, there came certain affectionate letters which more officially confirmed the good and harmonious understanding. So far all was joy and friendship. Later on all changed into sadness. For this same Piedmont stripped me of almost every vestige of temporal power, and on the 20th September, 1870, he went further still; he penetrated Rome, no longer every breath of the pure lake air seeming far away, the last relic that still remained of the vestment he had disrobed me of. And behold how joy is changed into sadness! Now, let us come back to ourselves. I pray that God may deign in his goodness to accept your pious desires, which tend to the good of Christian society, and which are partly destined to assuage its anguish. As for myself, I will not repeat what I have already often inculcated, and I will confine myself to point out here three enemies which threaten to ensnare youth and seek with many others to deprave it, that all those who are designed to instruct may neglect to fulfill no one of their duties. This triple moral evil consists in romances, theatres and the press. Romances, after having misled weak spirits, urge young men to excesses sometimes appalling. Theatres accustom them to a contempt for religion by ridiculing its mysteries, by setting on the boards its ministers and sacred persons to make them the butt of scornful laughter and of hate. The press does violence to the will in pushing it to brutalities." * * *

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT
Reduction in Prices.
GOODS
AT UNHEARD-OF
LOW PRICES.

Hats at Less than Half Cost,
Straw Hats at 25, 37, 50 and 75c.
Boys' and Girls' Hats 50 and 75c.
Chip and Hair Hats 75, $1 and $1.25.

Being determined to close out balance of stock before the 4th of July, we have made these great

REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
TRIMMED
Hats and Bonnets
At Less than half the usual prices
RIBBONS,
SILK NETS,
Turquoises, Laces,
All at Reduced Prices.
PARASOLS
Over Two Hundred Styles
Selling Out Very Cheap.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Made-Up Suits
VERY CHEAP.
FANS, FANS!
Immense Stock, Reduced Prices.
OUR PRICES
Speak for Themselves.
Corsets! Corsets!
Over 100 Different Styles at Manufacturers' Prices.
SASH RIBBONS,
5 and 7 inch Sash Ribbons at 37½, 50 and 60
UNDERWEAR
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

In addition of our Goods and prices will amply repay Ladies all out to purchase.
N. B.—A fine assortment of York and Guipure Laces at low prices, just received and on exhibition. Call early and secure bargains.

Rosenbaum & Co.'s,
78 AND 80
MARKET ST.
HUTCHISON & CO.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES

Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

CARD TO THE

Regretting our inability to last few weeks owing to the certain hours of the day we take supply all demands for them several hundred cases of New during the last few weeks, all with the most decided bar-

At 12½ Cents,
Fine Dress Linens, worth 25c.
At 25 Cents,
Yard-Wide Choice Dress Linens, usual price 40c.
At 12½ Cents,
Extra Bargains in Grenadines.
At 18¾ Cents,
Choice Grenadines, worth 37 1-2c.
At 12½ Cents,
Rich Figured Fine Silk and Wool Barege.
At 12½ Cents,
Figured Japanese Poplins, worth 30c.
At 18¾ to 21 Cents,
Choice Japanese Silks, half their value.
At $1.60.
Splendid Bargain in Black Dress Silks.
From 25 to 87½ Cents,
Fine Black Mohair Alpacas, being fully one-third under value.
Fine Dress Goods at Extraordinary Low Prices.
Lace Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Silk and Cloth Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Ladies' Summer Suits, all kinds.
Misses' and Children's Suits.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167, 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.
JULY PRICES.
Our entire assortment of Straw and Gimp
HATS AND BONNETS
Closing out at
25c, 50c, 75c and $1 Each.
PARASOLS
AND
SILK UMBRELLAS.
AT HALF PRICE.
SASH RIBBONS
At lower prices than ever before known.
A small lot of
Children's Braided Suits
At less than cost.
Percale, Linen, Swiss and Lawn
SHIRT WAISTS.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, Chemisets and Neck Ruching, in all newest styles.
Extra good Bargains on
HOSIERY, GLOVE,
WHITE GOODS AND
EMBROIDERY COUNTERS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

L. H. SMITH & CO.
49 SIXTH ST.,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves.
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
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206 and 208 Liberty Street

HAVANA LOTTERY—A HAVANA firm having a branch office in New York offers to dealers in Havana Lottery Tickets exceptionally facilities. Please address Box 2949, New York. je17:07

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CARD TO THE

promptly wait upon all of our unusually large numbers visiting pleasure in now stating that any bargains offered in Dry Goods and Desirable Goods bought departments of the house will gains. Space here only allows

At 5 Cents,
Fast Colored Calicos, on Best Cloths.
At 6¼ Cents,
Best Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½ Cents,
Choice New Side Band Calicos.
At 6¼ Cents,
Yard-Wide Heavy and Fine Unbleached Muslins.
At 8½ Cents,
Yard-Wide Undressed Bleached Muslin.
At 10 Cents,
Yard-Wide Fine Undressed Bleached Muslins.
Extra Bargains in
Best Shirting and Sheeting Muslins.
Lowest Prices in
Bleached and Colored Table Linens.
Bottom Prices in
Linen Towels and Towelings,
Table Napkins and Doylies,
White Bed Quilts all qualities,
Bed Ticklings, Cheese &c.
New Chimzes and Percales.
New Cloths and Cassimeres.
Linen and Cotton Fant Goods.
Mosquito Nets and Fly Bars
Housekeeping Goods, all kinds.

CARLISLE'S
ONE PRICE CASH STORE.
OUR NEW SYSTEM.
RETAILING FOR CASH
AT
Wholesale Prices
A GREAT SUCCESS.
IT SUITS THE TIMES.

"One dollar saved is one dollar made." With $2 you can buy $4 worth of many kinds of goods, and in other lines of goods $4 will buy as much as $5 did under the old system.

Ladies' London length H. S.....11c
Gents' Fancy ½ Hose.....17c
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FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property. Bonds or Personal Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
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DAVID R. DAVIDSON, President.
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Deposits received and Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
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CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
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Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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A. GROETZINGER, President.
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International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
* Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts, payable on demand.
* Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
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DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
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James Irwin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 16, 1874.

Money matters in the local market continue very quiet. Some of our bankers say they experience a little more demand for money, but others say they have less. We are inclined to think that any increase of demand there is now comes mainly from speculators in real estate and from manufacturers, and others who are compelled to lift business paper given by the Allegheny Valley road and contractors. Had all the paper been paid at maturity, many who are compelled to ask renewals, and go to bank for more, would be very easy. The Receiver of the Nation Trust Company informs us it is the intention of the stockholders to pay off all their liabilities except the claims of the city and county by the 1st of February, 1875. The Chicago fire benefitted the stock of our home Insurance Companies considerable. Early in the day it was rumored that several of our companies were heavy, but on inquiry we learn that no company lost over from $5,000 to $8,000, and many of them much less. In our local news columns we give the losses as far as they can be ascertained.

NOTES OF SUSPENDED BANKS.

In section 8 of the new currency law it is made the duty of "Assistant Treasurers, designated depositories, and national bank depositaries of the United States," as well as of the Treasurer, to send to Washington the notes of all national banks that have suspended or gone into voluntary liquidation. The amount of broken bank circulation now outstanding is about $4,000,000, but under the provision of section 8 this will come in rapidly for redemption, and in place of it new currency can be issued to new banks in the West and South that apply for it. Besides this, about $1,000,000 of bank circulation has been surrendered by banks both East and West since the new law went into operation. This, with the redemption of $1,000,000 of broken bank circulation, makes $7,000,000 of currency available for distribution to new banks, without any call being made on the Eastern banks to surrender a portion of their circulation under this redistribution. It is probable, therefore, that there will be no occasion to exercise the redistribution act; and on the other hand, that under the facilities for retiring bank circulation afforded by the new law, the aggregate volume of national bank currency may diminish.

A GRANGER BANK.

The grangers of California are far enough along in their co-operative practice to establish a bank. The Grangers' Bank of San Francisco will have a capital of $5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of $100 each. There are already over 1,000 subscribers, and the aggregate of the subscriptions exceeds 1,000,000. Alfred E. Walcott, of E. F. Morgan's Sons, is President of the bank.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Another step in the Geneva Award case has been taken in the official announcement by the Secretary of State to the Attorney General of the appointment of Messrs. Evarts of Mich., Porter of Penn., Baldwin of Iowa, and Raynor of N. C., as the Commission under the act passed near the close of the last session to adjust the actual undisputed losses by the Alabama and other Rebel cruisers.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD WAR

has evidently roused the Western grangers to a high pitch of excitement. It appears, however, that the grangers do not intend to confiscate the railroads, but only to have them managed on principles of justice and equity. If they succeed in this they will have proved themselves real benefactors of the people; but we fear very much they will not effect any alarming improvement.

EXTERMINATING THE GRANGERS.

The New York *Times* takes the recent Wisconsin Railroad law decision very much to heart, and in its financial column solemnly utters the following nonsense:

"Advices received by eminent banking firms show that a serious awakening among the Grangers is imminent, and that they are beginning to view with comprehension the strong hostile feeling which has evoked in the centres of eastern capital. It is a fact that a number of leading houses in Canada and this city have communicated with some of the heaviest firms in Milwaukee, inviting them to close their accounts, and signify their intention to withdraw their interests from all the sections in which the Grange sentiment is so overwhelming. They say they do not propose to subject themselves to the risks of business under such arbitrary and even coercive restrictions and influences. I was also reported that the Astors, Moses Taylor and other leading New York capitalists have decided to withold all contemplated investments and withdraw their existing interests from the dangers of such control. It is very evident that in the event of any further aggressive movement against capital in the West, the East is prepared to resort to very extreme measures against the States so influenced, both as means of self-protection and retaliation."

THE Railroad Commissioners of Minnesota have agreed upon the maximum rates of passenger fares for the railroads of that State, numbering, with divisions and branches, eighteen in all. The amount which a majority of the roads are allowed to charge is four and a half cents per mile; uncompleted sections on the St. Paul and Pacific and the Northern Pacific are allowed to charge five cents per mile, while the river division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul is cut down to three and a half cents, the lowest of all. In reference to this schedule, the St. Paul *Pioneer* says: "The provisions of the eighth and ninth sections of the railroad law, against what is termed 'unjust discrimination in rates,' will work a curious change in the fare between Minneapolis and St. Paul. The law is very stringent, and does not allow a greater amount of compensation per mile from St. Paul to Breckenridge, where the travel is comparatively light, than from St. Paul to Minneapolis, where the travel is heavy. Thus the railroad can afford, it seems, to charge only twenty-five cents. Under the law the railroads will be compelled, under a no less penalty than $1,000 for the first, and from $2,000 to $10,000 for the second and subsequent offenses, followed by a proceeding to vacate its charter, to charge, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, the sum of forty-five cents! This is a reform with vengeance to tens of thousands of people who travel between those points. The act is absurdity so far as it relates to discriminations in passenger fares between large cities, or through thickly settled portions of the State, and the remote frontiers, where the amount of travel will scarcely pay for wheel grease."

An important case—that of the United States against the New York Central Railroad Company for refusing to pay taxes upon its scrip dividends—has been decided in the District Court for the northern part of New York. The decision is adverse to the Government, and Attorney General Williams has instructed the District Attorney to appeal to the Supreme Court. Millions of dollars are involved in the ultimate disposition of this case.

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The New York *Times* takes the recent Wisconsin Railroad law decision very much to heart, and in its financial column solemnly utters the following nonsense:

"Advices received by eminent banking firms show that a serious awakening among the Grangers is imminent, and that they are beginning to view with comprehension the strong hostile feeling which has evoked in the centres of eastern capital. It is a fact that a number of leading houses in Canada and this city have communicated with some of the heaviest firms in Milwaukee, inviting them to close their accounts, and signify their intention to withdraw their interests from all the sections in which the Grange sentiment is so overwhelming. They say they do not propose to subject themselves to the risks of business under such arbitrary and even coercive restrictions and influences. I was also reported that the Astors, Moses Taylor and other leading New York capitalists have decided to withold all contemplated investments and withdraw their existing interests from the dangers of such control. It is very evident that in the event of any further aggressive movement against capital in the West, the East is prepared to resort to very extreme measures against the States so influenced, both as means of self-protection and retaliation."

THE Railroad Commissioners of Minnesota have agreed upon the maximum rates of passenger fares for the railroads of that State, numbering, with divisions and branches, eighteen in all. The amount which a majority of the roads are allowed to charge is four and a half cents per mile; uncompleted sections on the St. Paul and Pacific and the Northern Pacific are allowed to charge five cents per mile, while the river division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul is cut down to three and a half cents, the lowest of all. In reference to this schedule, the St. Paul *Pioneer* says: "The provisions of the eighth and ninth sections of the railroad law, against what is termed 'unjust discrimination in rates,' will work a curious change in the fare between Minneapolis and St. Paul. The law is very stringent, and does not allow a greater amount of compensation per mile from St. Paul to Breckenridge, where the travel is comparatively light, than from St. Paul to Minneapolis, where the travel is heavy. Thus the railroad can afford, it seems, to charge only twenty-five cents. Under the law the railroads will be compelled, under a no less penalty than $1,000 for the first, and from $2,000 to $10,000 for the second and subsequent offenses, followed by a proceeding to vacate its charter, to charge, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, the sum of forty-five cents! This is a reform with vengeance to tens of thousands of people who travel between those points. The act is absurdity so far as it relates to discriminations in passenger fares between large cities, or through thickly settled portions of the State, and the remote frontiers, where the amount of travel will scarcely pay for wheel grease."

An important case—that of the United States against the New York Central Railroad Company for refusing to pay taxes upon its scrip dividends—has been decided in the District Court for the northern part of New York. The decision is adverse to the Government, and Attorney General Williams has instructed the District Attorney to appeal to the Supreme Court. Millions of dollars are involved in the ultimate disposition of this case.

Money was easy at 2@3; prime mercantile paper, 5½@7. Sterling was weak and lower at 486@486¾ for sixty days, and 488¼@489 for sight. The customs receipts were $267,000. Gold was dull at 109¾@109¾, closing at the former figure. The carrying rates were 2, 1 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $368,000. The clearings were $16,669,000. Governments were neglected. Railroads were dull. The more firm at prices will maintained. Stock boards stock market opened panicky at 5@6% per cent. lower prices than the closing quotations yesterday, and continued weak until an additional decline of 1@6% per cent. was reached, when there was a rally and a general advance. The Chicago fire was used by the bear party to depress the market, but on the announcement that the loss would not be so great as at first reported the market improved as before stated. During the last hour of business the market was quiet and prices fluctuated ¼ to ½ per cent. from the highest point of the day. Shortly before the close, however, a firmer feeling set in, and the decline was recovered, the closing quotations having generally been the highest made. The rally in the market at the close was chiefly in sympathy with a rise in Pacific Mail to 44¾ and in Panama to 110¾, which stocks advanced on a rumor that the Pacific Mail had leased the Panama. The facts in the case are as follows: The directors of both companies have been talking over the subject for months, and a committee appointed by a joint meeting of directors on Tuesday have the matter in charge. The plan proposed is for the Pacific Mail to make a running arrangement of some kind to operate the Panama road, as neither company can lease the other according to their charters. Besides this arrangement, it is proposed that the Pacific Mail is to relay the Panama with steel rails as the old iron rails are worn out, pay the interests on the Panama bonded debt, provide for a sinking fund, pay twelve per cent. per annum to the Panama stockholders in quarterly installments, and after this give to the Panama Company one-half of the net earnings. This plan will probably be adopted. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have contracted for the construction of three new steamers. Among the sales to-day were 31,000 shares Western Union, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 17,000 Erie, 43,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Illinois Central, 17,000 Northwest, 8,000 Rock Island, 6,000 St. Paul, and 8,000 Wabash. The market closed strong.

LONDON, July 15—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92⅝; 92⅝; account, 92⅝ @92⅝; 5-20s '65, 103⅝; do '67, 109; 10-40s, new 5s, 103; New York Central, 92; Erie, 29¾ @29¾; preferred, 47.

PARIS, July 15.—Rentes 61f. 70c.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117⅝; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 115¾; do of '65, 115¾; do of '65, new, 116¼; do of '67, 117; do '68, 117⅜; new 5s, 112⅝; 10-40s, 112¼; currency 6s, 118¾.

5 ale Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 92¾; Tennessee, old, 78; do new, 78; Virginia, new, 60; do old, 30; North Carolina, old, 19; do new, 20.

Stocks.—Canton, 50; Western Union Telegraph Company, 71¾; Quicksilver, 20; Adams Express, 106¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 74; American Express, 80¾; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 29¾; preferred, 48; Harlem, 124; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 69; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 56¾; do preferred, 84¾; Rock Island, 97; New Jersey Central, 105; St. Paul, 34¾; do preferred, 52; Toledo & Wabash, 34¾; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 24; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 71; Burlington & Quincy, 101; Lake Shore, 73½; Panams, 17; Illinois Central, 93; Union Pacific, 25¾; Central Pacific, 88½; Union, 80; Hartford & Erie, 1½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1874.

The weather continues oppressively hot, which, of course, is not without its effect in depressing business, and, in addition, business is likely to continue so for some weeks to come, or until harvesting is over and the trade sets in. There is a moderate degree of activity in grain and flour, and while it is true that the demand is restricted almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, there is nevertheless, a very fair business in the aggregate. In regard to the grocery trade there is nothing particular to say, there is no abatement in the demand for sugar, which is very firm at quotations. Rio Coffee is dull and weak with every prospect of a sharp depreciation in prices before long; the Eastern markets have been weakening for some days past, and large holders are anxious to realize. The market for the hog product continues very firm and the tendency is still upward; prices have been advanced here two or three times within the past ten days, and we should not be surprised were we called upon to record another within the next 48 hours. This has been a good year for the pork dealers, as the market has from the leading forward ever since January. Lard has advanced half a cent within the last days or two, and there has been a corresponding appreciation in Lard Oil. Our produce merchants are doing a very satisfactory business; the majority of them are getting all the fresh stuff they can handle, and, furthermore, it is bringing very satisfactory prices. In a word, there is no handing here is more or less commanding, business is not much, if any, behind what it usually is at this past culat time.

EXCHANGES—The supply is fully up to present requirements, and prices remain as last quoted, ranging from $3.96@$4 % bushel, the outside figure for checks on banks.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely, and, furthermore, in consequence of the hot weather, it is not in as good order as it has been, hence the mark it is weaker and dealers are more anxious to realize. We continue to quote at 10@18c for good to choice solid packed.

CHEESE—There is a continued good jobbing trade and prices are fully sustained: 12½@13c for Ohio Factory.

EGGS—The demand continues fully up to the supply and prices are still steady at 12½@13c.

FLOUR—Spring wheat flours continue to hold their own, notwithstanding wants are not very heavy, and droppers the former may be fairly quoted at $7@7.50, and the latter at $6.75@7.25. Jobbers nearly all give spring a preference over winters, and many will pay $6 for $ brl more for the former than the latter, claiming that it is stronger and cheaper, because it yields a larger percentage of bread. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues substantially as noted in our last report; there is a continued active demand for Sugars, and the market is strong at our quotations while, on the other hand, Coffee is weak and dull, with every prospect of an early break. The best evidence of this is that large holders, on the seaboard, are anxious to realize at even less than the bid for HAVANA. The Molasses market is firm, and the new crop, estimated at four million bags, commences to come forward. The latest Rio telegram reports an increase in the daily receipts. Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 13; Granulated, 10½c; Standard A, 10c; Extra C, 9¾; Standard A, 9¾; Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 7¾@9 cents.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 23; prime, 25; good, 24. Roasted, 29c for 1 pound packages; loose, 28½c. Old Government Java, 36c; Mocha, 35c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new Orleans, 60c; prime, 55c; good, 50c; common, 75c; Foots Rice, 37½c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.20; White Drips, 75c; Extra Sugar Syrups, 65 to 70c; A1 50c; 40@45 Molasses Syrups, 35 to 40c, as to quality.

RICE—Best Carolina, 9¾; good, 9¾; Rangoon, 8¾@9c; Patna, 9¾c.

GRAIN—Business in grain circles continues very quiet, and the markets are devoid of anything new or important. Wheat is still quotable at $1.30@1.35 for new and $1.30@1.35 for old crop red, with 8@10c addition for white. The Oat market is firm with a supply scarcely equal to present requirements, and prices are fully sustained: 62@64 according to quality. Shelled Corn is in good demand and firm at 50@52c and ear is still quotable at 80@82. Rye $1@1.05.

HAY—The arrivals of baled continue meagre, and the demand is fully up to the mark; prices are still maintained, ranging from $23@26, according to quality.

HONEY—$@35 ₱ brl.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured canvassed, 15c. Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured canvassed, 9c. Breakfast Bacon Sugar Cured canvassed, 12; Dried Beef—Ex. Sugar Cured canvassed, 17. Pork—Mess, 17.00; Prime, $@$. Lard—Prime Leaf in tins, 12¾ ₱lb; Refined summer use in tierces, 12¾; half brls 13¼; buckets 13@13¾; saddles, 15¾. 3 lbs, 4; 5 lb pails, 1.45; 5 do pails 15; 6 do pails 1.70.

POTATOES—Selling in a regular way at $4.75 ₱ brl.

RAGS—The market is reported quiet and unchanged at 3@5 ₱ pound mixed.

TALLOW—6¾@7c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1874.

Following were the arrivals from and during Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Sunday	85 cars	5 cars	1 cars
Monday	26 "	13 "	3 "
Tuesday	109 "	14 "	66 "
Wednesday	42 "	45 "	29 "
Total	262 "	87 "	99 "
Same time last week	324 "	91 "	59 "

CATTLE.

Trade has been more active, the best evidence of which is that up until noon to-day the sales footed up 2,675 head, against 2,118 during the corresponding time last week; but, while there is a firmer feeling, there has as yet been no improvement in prices. It was generally expected in view of the sharp advance in New York on Monday and the more favorable advices from Buffalo, that the market would be much better, not only in regard to activity but also in prices as compared with last week, but as yet those expectations have not been realized. For some reason or other there were but very few New York buyers, hence there was but very little inquiry for that market; the Philadelphia men came out determined to have cheaper cattle, and, in fact that what they bought here last week made no money, that their market on Monday last was an exceedingly dull one, and some of the buyers have not made up their minds whether they would buy or bring at all. However, this is an old dodge, and dealers did not take much notice of it; they are determined to hold for full prices, and while it is conceded that the Philadelphia trade was not very satisfactory, there is but little doubt but what the Philadelphia men will continue to buy freely during the next 24 hours, and that they will have to pay much more for good stock as they did last week. We make this prediction, as it were, because the supply of prime shipping steers is only moderate, and in view of the improved character of the arrivals from New York somewhat will skip on there they would have to make any concessions. Some operators appeared to think that the commoner grades brought better prices than they did last week, and while this may be the case in some instances, we do not think there was any general advance. In a word, there was more activity, and consequently a firmer feeling on the part of holders, but, as a general thing, no quotable change in prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra native steers	6.4@6.50
Prime native steers	6.@6.35
Good native steers	6.@6.25
Grassers, as to quality	3.50@5.50
Texas and Cherokees	3.@4.10
Bulls, as to quality	3.@4.50

There had been nothing sold above 6.35 that we could hear of, yet we are cognizant of one having been offered and refused for a drove of cattle.

The New York "World" in referring to the very decided improvement in that market on Monday, says: "The cattle on hand in the market since last week is found in the comparatively meagre receipts and in the stock cast on the shipboard by the adjustment and advance in freights. The total for the week is less by 1,000 head than the average of the past week, and 2,000 head less than the weekly average since January 1st. It is proper to remark, however, that the present improvement in prices as anything more than a temporary one incident to the late change in freights and to the effect of character and condition of the trade. And there are some who question the stability of the late arrangements for cattle freights. The improvement in the tone of our market has been responded by a corresponding stagnation in Western cattle markets, and one of the dealers remarks that the present condition of affairs is a triumph of Commerce for the farmer than the latter, claiming that it is stronger and cheaper, because it yields a larger percentage of bread. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues substantially as noted in our last report; there is a continued active demand for Sugars, and the market is strong at our quotations while, on the other hand, Coffee is weak and dull, with every prospect of an early break. The best evidence of this is that large holders, on the seaboard, are anxious to realize at even less than the bid for HAVANA. The Molasses market is firm, and the new crop, estimated at four million bags, commences to come forward. The latest Rio telegram reports an increase in the daily receipts. Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 13; Granulated, 10½c; Standard A, 10c; Extra C, 9¾; Standard A, 9¾; Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 7¾@9 cents.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 23; prime, 25; good, 24. Roasted, 29c for 1 pound packages; loose, 28½c. Old Government Java, 36c; Mocha, 35c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new Orleans, 60c; prime, 55c; good, 50c; common, 75c; Foots Rice, 37½c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.20; White Drips, 75c; Extra Sugar Syrups, 65 to 70c; A1 50c; 40@45 Molasses Syrups, 35 to 40c, as to quality.

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PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured canvassed, 15c. Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured canvassed, 9c. Breakfast Bacon Sugar Cured canvassed, 12; Dried Beef—Ex. Sugar Cured canvassed, 17. Pork—Mess, 17.00; Prime, $@$. Lard—Prime Leaf in tins, 12¾ ₱lb; Refined summer use in tierces, 12¾; half brls 13¼; buckets 13@13¾; saddles, 15¾. 3 lbs, 4; 5 lb pails, 1.45; 5 do pails 15; 6 do pails 1.70.

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SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 13; Granulated, 10½c; Standard A, 10c; Extra C, 9¾; Standard A, 9¾; Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 7¾@9 cents.

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POTATOES—Selling in a regular way at $4.75 ₱ brl.

RAGS—The market is reported quiet and unchanged at 3@5 ₱ pound mixed.

TALLOW—6¾@7c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1874.

The market continues in an unsatisfactory condition, and, what is still worse, there is not much prospect of an immediate improvement. Refined continues very much depressed and prices are still declining; while, on the other hand, Crude was reported firmer and a shade higher. It is very singular but such undoubtedly the case, but such was the fact; the raw article stiffening and advancing, while the product was weak and declining. Crude was quoted at 9½c bid for immediate shipment, and 9@9½c asked. Refined, 13¾@13¾ delivered in Philadelphia, equal to 9¾@9¾ on cars here. A late Philadelphia circular reports the exports of refined from that port for the week ending 14th inst., at 18,414 brls. Total tonnage under charter, 179,938 brls; stock at refineries and in warehouse, 96,500 brls; excess of tonnage over stock, 78,591 brls. It is very evident from the light stock, that the exports are keeping up well.

The Barrel trade continues quiet and prices without quotable change; countries, $1.40@1.45, and city make, $1.55.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Central	J P Logan	1,160
Lundard	Warden F & Co	845
Jno Spear	Waring Bros.	650
Irwin	Waring Bros.	1,025
Braun	Waring Bros.	1,100
Citizens	Tack & Sons	500
J. A. McKee	J. P. Logan	500
Livingston Bros.	Warden F & Co.	794
Rupland	Waring Bros.	1,050
National	Warden & Co	104
Warden & O	Warden F & Co.	150
Vesta	Waring Bros.	2,000
Total		7,781

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls
Stevenson	Libert. O W	476
Young	Sunbeam O W	221
Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	411
Bushnell	Standard O W	1,265
Total		2,393

The Wool Clip.

The "United States Economist" says: The United states wool clip of 1874 is now fairly gathered, and the competition for it is so great that a large proportion of it has by this time passed from farmers' hands into the possession of dealers and manufactures. At present all estimates as to the probable yield and probable manufacture, owing to the absence of the data necessary for arriving at an accurate conclusion. But, from a very full collection of facts from all parts of the country, we deduce the very important conclusion that the farmers for once seem slow to fall with the inducements of high price. There is a noteworthy absence of the usual grumbling on the part of this class, when will be taken by those contributing to the army to be worth. At present the indications are that there will at least be no falling off from last year's yield. The estimated yield for 1873 was average one, both in quantity and quality. Even in Canada it is estimated there will be no falling off in the yield. Notwithstanding the great wholesale destruct on of flocks by winter storms, the bulk of the Texas crop is also reported to have passed from first hands, and to have been already marketed.

It is to the credit of the American woolen interests that the four clothing may be near at hand, for they certainly have always been fairly supplied. Complaint is also made of much for wool as it is worth, the only wonder is that they should have endured the train so well. And just here it may be stated that the complaint manifested by manufacturers to fort fy them selves with heavy stocks in advance of contingencies, is not creditable to their foresight, nor to the interests of restricted markets. If our manufacturers were free to purchase their wools when and where they pleased, and to buy in limited quantities as suitable for immediate active consumption, the same as English and Continental manufacturers. But they cannot trust the future of the market, and they are forced to buy in quantities which involve the locking up of large amounts of capital months in advance of the year, in advance of actual requirements. This condition of affairs is a serious drawback to the trade, and it constitutes another forcible argument against the present tariff.

Cincinnati from Market.

CINCINNATI, July 14—The demand for pig iron is better than usual at this season. Lower grades are becoming scarce, and are consequently more sought, although as yet without change of prices. It is thought by many dealers that shortly stiffen prices and reduce the difference between them and better grades. The result is a more hopeful feeling and a firmer market.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 15, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and dull at No. 2 spring $1.12¾ @1.12¾ spot; $1.12¾@1.12¾ seller July; $1.08¾ seller August; rejected 99c. Corn dull and closed firmer; No 2 mixed 61@61½c; closed at the bid for spot and seller July; 60c seller August. Oats dull and lower at 39½c spot. Oats dull but strong; No 2 50½c spot; 47c seller July; 35c seller August. Rye very dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork: active at $9.30@9.40 for September. Lard quiet and unchanged in every respect; 11¾c spot and seller July and August.

WHISKY—85c.

On call board this afternoon wheat closed steady with a moderate demand at $1.12¾ July and $1.08¾ seller August. Corn quiet and prices nominal; $1.07 July and 60¾c seller August.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton nominally lower; 17¾c. Flour scarcely so firm. Southern quiet. Wheat is active and lower; No. 2 spring $1.13@1.35; No 2 White $1.36. Rye quiet at $1.06@1.14. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn is 1@2c lower and western mixed 77@78c; white western 81@82c. Oats more active; mixed western 58@59c; white western 61@62c. Beef and Provisions unchanged. Petroleum crude 8½@9c; refined 13¾@13¾c. Pork heavy; new mess $9.75@10 seller the month; $9.50@9.75 seller August. Lard firmer; prime steam 11 15-16@12c. Whisky scarcely so firm at 86@87c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Cotton quiet; superfine $1.50; single extra $6.25; treble $6.87; choice $7.25@8. Corn quiet; yellow mixed 58c; white 60@62c. Bran quiet at $12@12.50. Oats firmer at 60@65c. Hay scarce and firmer at $22.25. Dry salt shoulders 9½c. Sugar quiet; refined 12½@13c. Molasses steady; fair 58@59c; prime to choice 60@62c. Rice quiet; Louisiana 9¾@10c; Carolina 9¾@10c. Cincinnati at 9½. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime 19½@23½c. Corn meal firm at $2.50. The *Picayune* gives the following as the receipts of cotton for the past 2 days: 1,000 bales, 1,000 to Liverpool, 1,000 to Boston, 1,000 to Mobile, 1,000 to Galveston, 1,000 to Texas, 1,000 to Memphis, 1,000 to Shreveport, 1,000 to Vicksburg, 1,000 to Natchez, 1,000 to Columbus, 1,000 to Selma, 1,000 to Montgomery, 1,000 to Atlanta, 1,000 to Augusta, 1,000 to Charleston, 1,000 to Wilmington, 1,000 to Norfolk, 1,000 to Baltimore, 1,000 to Philadelphia, 1,000 to New York, 1,000 to Boston, 1,000 to Providence, 1,000 to Portland, 1,000 to Chicago, 1,000 to Cincinnati, 1,

HOME NEWS.

Temperance Meeting.

A mass meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held to-night in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, at 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend.

MRS. A. W. BLACK, Pres't.
MRS. A. HILL, Sec'y.

Only $1,500.

A dispatch from the agents of the Armenia Insurance Company of this city in Chicago, states that an examination of the books by daylight shows that they had only fifteen hundred dollars within the fire-limits. There may be a few claims for small damages in the outskirts.

Corner-Stone Laying.

The corner stone of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, of Homestead, Allegheny county, Pa., will be laid on next Lord's day, at 4 o'clock P. M. The religious services will be conducted by Rev. J. K. Melhorn, pastor of Grace English Lutheran church, and Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., of this city.

The Geological Survey.

The gentlemen composing the Board of the State Geological Survey, and the assistants that have been selected by them, have commenced their duties, in the oil regions. Their headquarters for the present will be Pleasantville, Venango county. Mr. F. A. Hatch, for some time past connected with the Cambria Iron Company, and recently engaged in assisting to survey the mines of that corporation, has been chosen to assist in the researches of the Board, and he took his departure Monday evening for the headquarters. One of the most competent geologist of the State will have practical charge of all the operations.

Bitten by Dogs.

Yesterday morning officers Bailey, Blakely and Troutman, of the Allegheny police force, while making an arrest at a place known as "Fort Donaldson" were set upon by two dogs and severely bitten. Mr. Troutman, indeed was so badly used up that he could not go on duty last night. The dogs were subsequently overhauled and disposed of with a dose each of cold lead.

The parties arrested at the "Fort" were Matthew McCafrey, Cyrus Collier, Dennis Conner and Annie Cullen. The establishment located at the corner of Chartiers and Franklin street, Sixth ward. The men were sent to the work house and the woman held for a further hearing.

Oil Creek and Allegheny River Road.

The following circular, which we find in the Oil City *Derrick* of yesterday, will explain itself.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE,
COURT, PA., July 13, 1874.

To whom it may Concern:—Notice is hereby given, that on the 11th day of July, 1874, the undersigned was duly appointed receiver of all the property, rights, privileges and franchises of the above named Railroad Company, and that he has this day entered upon the discharge of his duties as such Receiver.

In pursuance of the authority vested in me, I do hereby appoint the following officers:

C. J. Hepburn, Superintendent, office at Oil City, Pa.

F. A. Phillips, Treasurer, office at Corry, Pa.

T. F. Brown, Auditor and General Ticket Agent, office at Oil City, Pa.

M. Crosby, Solicitor, office at Corry, Pa.

DAVID MCJARGO, Receiver.

"Summer Boarding."

IDLEWOOD, July 15, 1874.

Messrs. Editors Gazette:

I noticed on taking up my GAZETTE this morning, which comes with the package of your papers for this place, that it contained an editorial calling attention to the fact that there were so country boarding houses in this vicinity, "real country, where milk and grass abound." Allow me to say, that just such a place can be found at Idlewood Cottage, recently opened, only a few miles from this city by the Pan Handle Road, and within pleasant driving distance from Pittsburgh. This fact is worthy, I consider, of mention in your widely circulated journal. The surroundings are the Chartiers Valley, which contains some of the grandest scenery in the State. Besides a comfortable hotel, we have a number of cottages, ten acres of grass and twenty acres of woodland for children to roam about.

Yours Respectfully,
A BOARDER.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, the following business was transacted:

Frank Roads, bankrupt, Northumberland county. Petition for discharge was filed and the usual order granted.

Burkhalter, Master & Co., creditors, vs. James M. Kinter, surviving partner of Maynard & Kinter, debtors, Wyoming county. An order was granted to show cause why the debtor should not be adjudged a bankrupt.

KILLED INSTANTLY.

Fatal Accident in Allegheny.

Yesterday morning a fatal accident occurred to a man named Abner Lane. Deceased was in the employ of Updegraff & Co., and was engaged in roofing the building corner of Federal street and Stockton avenue, Allegheny. He was hoisting a keg of nails to the top of the house, when a piece of iron cornice, weighing about three pounds, fell down upon him, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. The remains were taken to the residence of the deceased on Robinson street, where Coroner McClellin held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death rendered. Lane leaves a wife and four children.

EXCURTING MILITARY.

The Anniversary at Butler To-Day.

The Anniversary at the Orphans' Home in Butler to-day promises to be a brilliant success, in so far at least, as attendance goes to make up success. The display will be, as it were, both civic and military. The first being represented by ministers, lawyers, educators, and citizens generally and the military by a battalion of the Duquesne Greys headed by the Great Western Band. Extensive arrangements have been made at Butler for their reception and holiday demeanor, as anticipated all around. The train which will carry the excursers to the scene of pleasure will leave the West Penn Depot this morning, at 6:35 and those who have been overlooked thus far, will be welcome by purchasing an excursion ticket and joining in the throng.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

The Alleged Doings of a Discharged Engineer.

Yesterday morning Mr. Wm. Clark, one of the proprietors of the Solar Hop Iron Mills, made an information before Deputy Mayor Mitchell, charging Samuel Johnston, a discharged engineer of the establishment, with malicious mischief, in letting the water out of a battery of boilers, injuring them, causing a stoppage of the mill, throwing many hands out of employment and endangering life and property. Shortly after the fireman fired up yesterday morning he discovered his boilers empty and that they were fearful hot. Johnston was discharged the previous evening. If water had been let into the boilers the result would have been disastrous. The mill will have to be shut down for some days as the boilers are badly damaged.

UNITED STATES IN THE BIBLE.

What a Presbyterian Pastor thinks of it.

JULY 6th, 1874.

Author of "United States of America Indicated in the Bible."

"The pamphlet is ingenious and instructive." It afforded me matter for the half hour introduction to my sermon yesterday from Rom. xiii, 1. I read the essay with delightful surprise, and the peoples' curiosity was aroused greatly from so novel an interpretation of prophesy.

Twenty-five cents is the ordinary charge for a pamphlet of that size; yet I don't begrudge fifty cents, (the price asked), which please find enclosed.

For sale at most of the book stores of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and sent anywhere in the United States on receipt of *Twenty* five cents. Address, U. S. in the Bible, Box 1380, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO-DAY'S RACE.

The College Boys on Their Muscle.

The great race, in which the College boys will test their muscle will take place at Saratoga to-day. The crews that will participate are the Yale, Harvard, Amherst, Trinity, Agricultural, Dartmouth, Princeton, Columbia and Cornell.

Considerable interest is manifested in the race in Pittsburgh, not only among the representatives of the sporting world but also among the friends of the colleges, particularly Yale, Amherst and Harvard. There are many of the young men and men of mature years in our community who can claim some one of these three colleges named, as their Alma Mater and naturally they feel an interest in the struggle. It is evident that is an fresh almost as the thrill with which they used to dwell on such a contest in the roseate days of their college life. So far as the feeling here could be noted Yale is largely the favorite, and if the one that carries the banner for that institution does not bear away the laurels, there will be general disappointment in the city.

OPPOSED TO IT.

Property Holders Don't Want a Sewer on Webster and Seventh Avenues.

Last evening pursuant to public call a meeting of property holders along the line of the Seventh and Webster avenues sewer, was held in the Franklin street school house, to take some action toward having the work stopped.

The meeting was organized with Mr. C. R. Leech in the chair, and Mr. J. R. Newman acting as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair, a general discussion, somewhat in formal in character, ensued. From the statements made it appeared that the petition upon which the ordinance for the sewer was passed had only been signed by seventeen property-holders out of seventy persons interested, the remainder being opposed to it. The work had already been commenced, but it was thought that under the circumstances could be stopped by legal means.

In accordance with this view a Committee consisting of Messrs. Jas. Park, M. Laughlin, E. McKnight, E. Hamilton, Gallet, J. R. Newman, as appointed to secure the services of a lawyer to have the matter properly tested.

It was suggested that perhaps a little of the "influence" might be needed to secure the best legal talent and have the case properly attended to, and accordingly a Finance Committee was appointed to secure funds. The Committee appointed consisted of Messrs. M. King, Treasurer; Ernest Erring, Samuel Scott, James Sterling.

The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penciflings of Passing Events.

····Harvest hands are in demand.

····Pay your taxes before August 1st.

····Harvest apples are nearly ready for pies.

····The Toronto and Saratoga regattas take place to-day.

····The Fourteenth ward taxpayers will meet to-night at the dellefield school house.

····Pittsburghers have again invaded Scalp Level, near Johnstown, for the season.

····Mr. Charles Wenzel, of Pittsburgh, yes terday contributed $25 to the Allegheny relief fund.

····Muzzle the dogs. June, 1874, is credited as the hottest on the slate of the oldest inhabitant.

····By a fire in Oshkosh, Wis., yesterday, the Allemania Insurance Company, of this city, loses $3.100.

····The Comet makes its little four millions of miles daily, and never complains of the heat or dusty roads.

····A little girl named Lynch was run over by a wagon on Pump alley, Allegheny, yesterday, but not seriously injured.

····The Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee will hold a special meeting this afternoon at one o'clock.

····The excursionists to the anniversary at the Orphans' Home, at Butler, will leave the West Penn Depot this morning at 6:35.

····A young man was killed in Pine township on Monday last, by falling from a hay wagon and being crushed to death under its wheels.

····The New York *Clipper* says Eph. Morris should have been awarded first money at the Boston regatta. He was cheated out of it by the judges.

····Uniontown is infested with burglars. Five stores and dwellings at that place were recently visited in one night, but in no case did they steal anything of value.

····Christian Wilbert is charged by the husband of Mary Shuler with throwing her down an embankment and injuring her severely. Alderman Krehan has charge of the case.

····The gas supply at the Court House, notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts of the lawyers to keep it up, has been found deficient, and a new and larger main is being laid.

····Mr. Robert Hague's residence on Reed street, Southside ward, has been burglarized in daylight and some jewelry carried off, much to the chagrin of the ex-Chief of Police and his family.

····The City *Treasurer* is getting the blanks in order, and to-day and thereafter will be prepared to receive the taxes from residents in the rural Districts in accordance with the decision of the Court in the Roup case.

····A number of informations have been made by officer Sayers, before Alderman Anderson, against the proprietresses of some eight or ten houses of ill fame in this city. The precise object of this raid is not known, but it may be developed at the hearing.

····Yesterday Morning Wendell Mertz, the prisoner who injured himself so shockingly a few days ago in the jail, by jumming a stick down his throat, died at his residence, 39 Madison, Allegheny. The poor fellow's sufferings are said to have been intense.

····The statement published yesterday in an evening contemporary that the Ben. Franklin Insurance Company, of Allegheny, had lost $30,000 at Chicago, was slightly erroneous. The company had $3 500 in the burnt district, which makes considerable of a difference.

····William Anderson called upon Mayor Fleming, yesterday, and exhibited a broken jaw which he said had been ill-fated upon him by a couple of men who attacked him the evening previous, at Stewartstown, near Elna borough. The police are looking for his assailants.

····Yesterday afternoon, Samuel Wheeler, an old gentleman residing on Monterey street, was bitten by a dog, and a relative called at the Mayor's office to request that the dog be shot. An officer was instructed to take a bead on the dog at the first opportunity.

····A horse and cart belonging to Frank Ardary yesterday morning slipped into the Monongahela river from the wharf log at the foot of Wood street, and the animal had a narrow escape from drowning. It was pulled out by a number of laborers at work near by.

····Mr. John M Kiser yesterday received the contract for canvassing the Register books—one hundred and eight in number. His bid was 16 cents per 100 lines and the total cost will be about $500. There were twenty-four bids in all —several of which were as high as fifty cents.

····At the election for Directors of the International Bank held yesterday, the following persons were chosen for the ensuing year: W. H. Mechling, John Watt, William Neeb, J. C. Anderson, William McKee, W. W. McGregor, Stephen Mercer, Thomas Booth, Thomas Smith.

····Yesterday morning in the United States District Court, sitting at Chambers, U. S Attorney Reed commenced suit on behalf of the United States against Francis J. Truesdell, Postmaster at Foxburg, Pa., and his sureties, for the recovery of $245 and interest, claimed by the Department.

····Mrs. J. O. Martin, who resides on the mountain near Dunbar, in Fayette county, while filling a miner's lamp with carbon oil a few days ago, was severely burned by the explosion of the lamp. A little girl about two years of age was burned to death. Mrs. Martin is not expected to live.

····On Tuesday night Frank Denmarsh, of the Sheridan boat club, and John Snyder, of the Rock boat club, met at Billy Scharff's saloon on the South Side and signed an agreement to row a three-mile single scull race, for $250 a side, on the upper Monongahela course, on Saturday afternoon, August 14th.

····Detective Bob Love, of Steubenville, O., last night arrested John Means on a charge of stealing a set of harness at Singhurst a few days ago. Means was found at Friendship Park, where he had been engaged to take care of fast horses. He was employed at that business when he committed the theft.

····Albert Geisman, a boss painter, who resided in the Second ward, Allegheny, is wanted in that city to answer the charge of forgery. He signed the name of Mr. Alex. Chambers to a note for $250, and he had issued several other fraudulent promises to pay on other parties. Geisman has left for parts unknown.

····It is said that a child of Wm. Jones, a laborer, residing on Thirty-fourth near Butler street, died on Monday last, and has been lying one mined over since. The Ladies Relief Society and Rev. Watkins have supplied the bereaved family all last winter, though they were not members of the church. The case is worthy the attention of the Poor Guardians.

····Mrs. Deitz, an aged lady, while getting into a street car at the corner of Ninth street and Penn avenue yesterday afternoon, was knocked down by a buggy driven by Louis Kauffman and very seriously hurt. Kauffman was arrested by Alderman Taylor's police, when he gave bail. Mrs. Deitz was attended to by Dr. Duncan and afterwards taken to her son's residence on Butler street.

····Yesterday the will of Louisa Noble was filed in the Register's office. The will bears date of July 12, 1870, and bequeaths to George Nagel, Flora and Mary Noble, and Mrs. Henrietta Frich and Mrs. Indiana Stokes, the sum of $250 each. The residue of the estate is left to the husband, William Noble, who is appointed executor, and as his death is to be divided share and share alike between the children.

····An Italian saloon keeper, who gave his name as Frank Boyland, and who runs an establishment at the corner of Liberty street and White Oak alley, was arrested last night by officer Connelly, assaulting